

Modeling metabolic networks

(1) Cellular networks (examples)

(2) General questions

(3) Theoretical approaches

(4) Why metabolic networks?

(5) Basic aspects

(6) Experimental protocol

(7) Genome-scale models

Introduction

Some facts

Problems

(8) Steady-state theory (FBA)

(9) Optimized steady states

(10) Generalized steady states and

(11) Maximum growth theory (VN)

(12) The “shape” of metabolism

(13) Its response to perturbations

(14) Open problems

Modeling metabolic networks

(1) Cellular networks (examples)

(2) General questions

(3) Theoretical approaches

(4) Why metabolic networks?

(5) Basic aspects

(6) Experimental protocol

(7) Genome-scale models

Introduction

Some facts

Problems

(8) Steady-state theory (FBA)

(9) Optimized steady states

(10) Generalized steady states and

(11) Maximum growth theory (VN)

(12) The “shape” of metabolism

(13) Its response to perturbations

(14) Open problems

Flux-balance analysis

Modeling metabolic networks

(1) Cellular networks (examples)

(2) General questions

(3) Theoretical approaches

(4) Why metabolic networks?

(5) Basic aspects

(6) Experimental protocol

(7) Genome-scale models

Introduction

Some facts

Problems

(8) Steady-state theory (FBA)

(9) Optimized steady states

(10) Generalized steady states and

(11) Maximum growth theory (VN)

(12) The “shape” of metabolism

(13) Its response to perturbations

(14) Open problems

Flux-balance analysis

Von Neumann

Modeling metabolic networks

- (1) Cellular networks (examples)
- (2) General questions
- (3) Theoretical approaches
- (4) Why metabolic networks?
- (5) Basic aspects
- (6) Experimental protocol
- (7) Genome-scale models

Introduction

Some facts

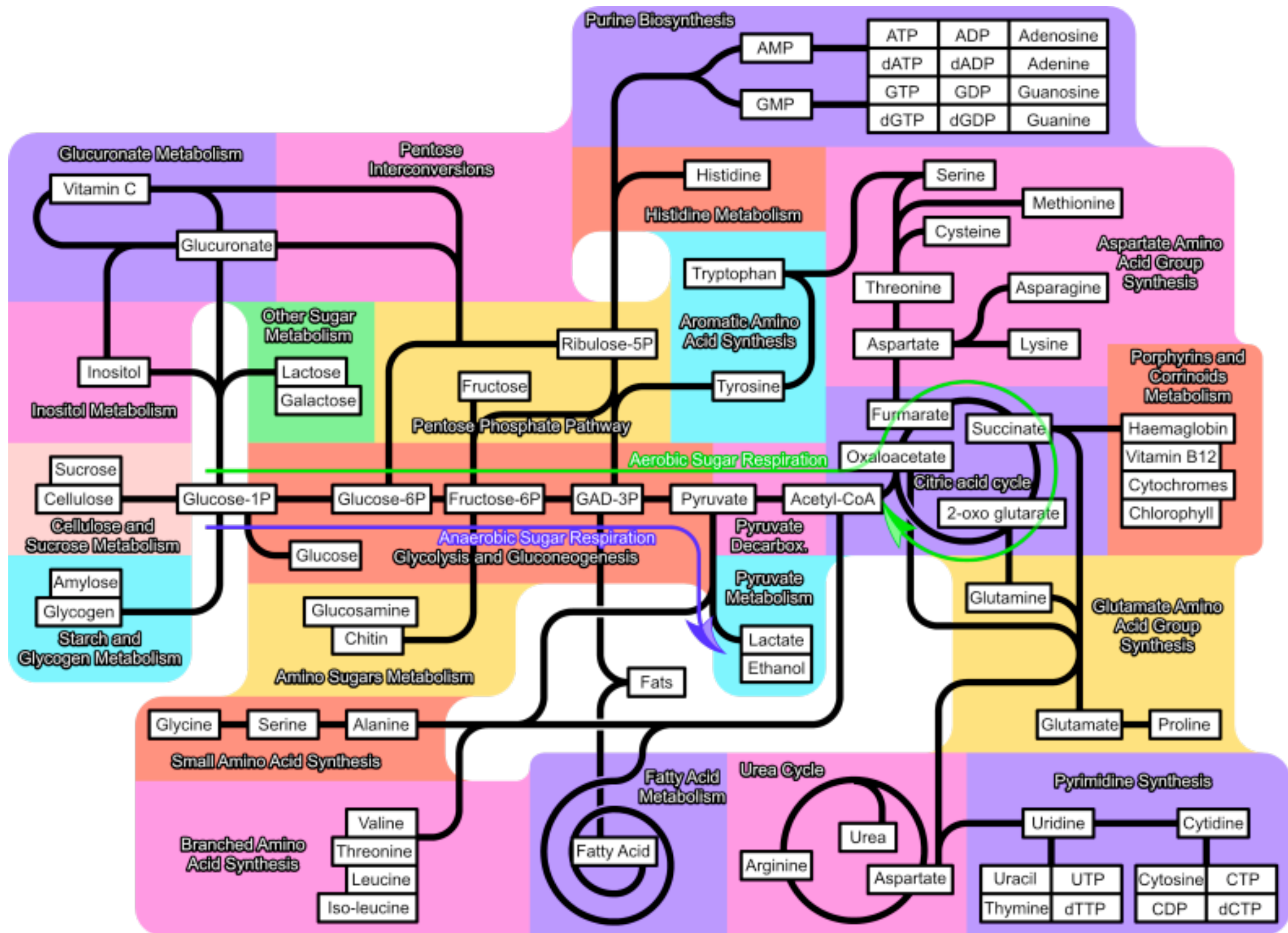
Problems

- (8) Steady-state theory (FBA)
- (9) Optimized steady states
- (10) Generalized steady states and
- (11) Maximum growth theory (VN)
- (12) The “shape” of metabolism
- (13) Its response to perturbations
- (14) Open problems

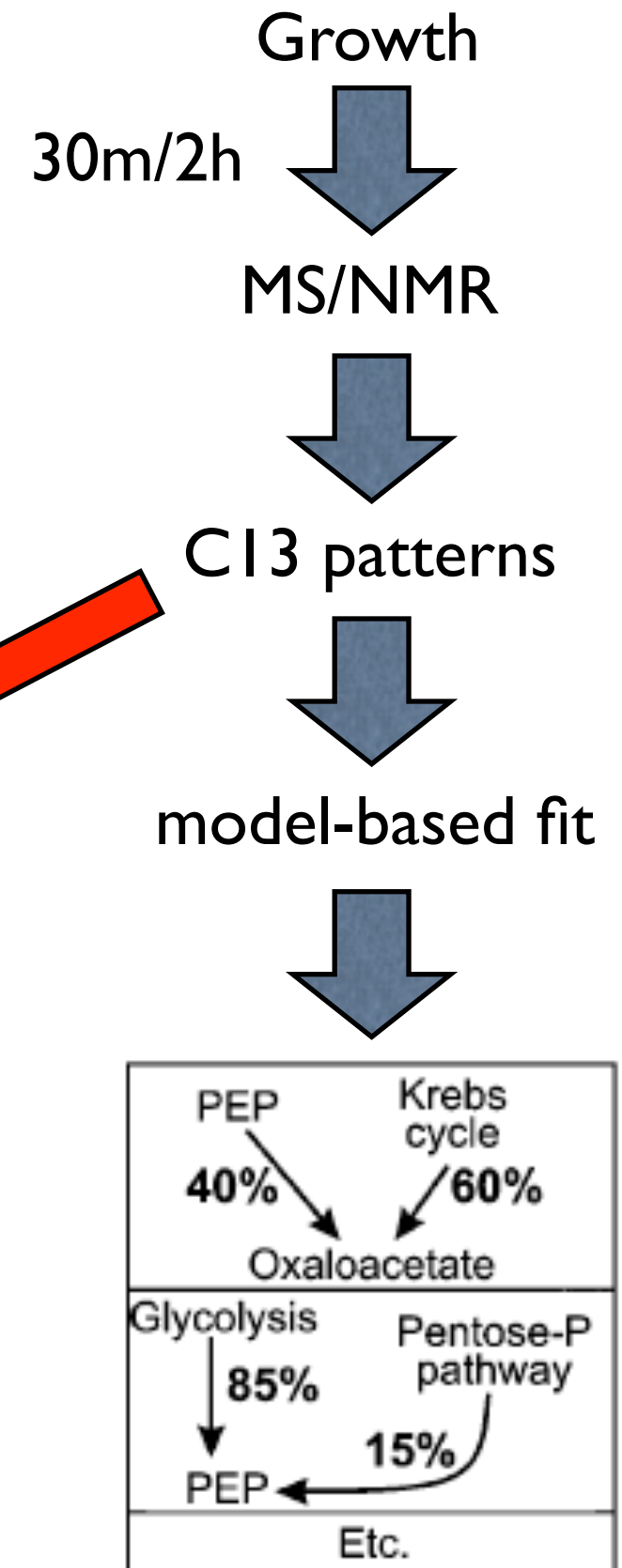
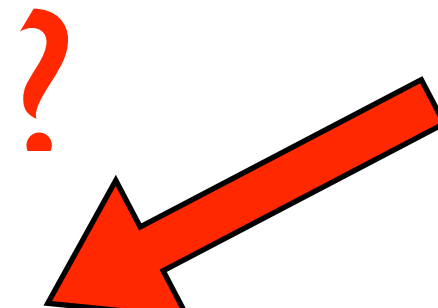
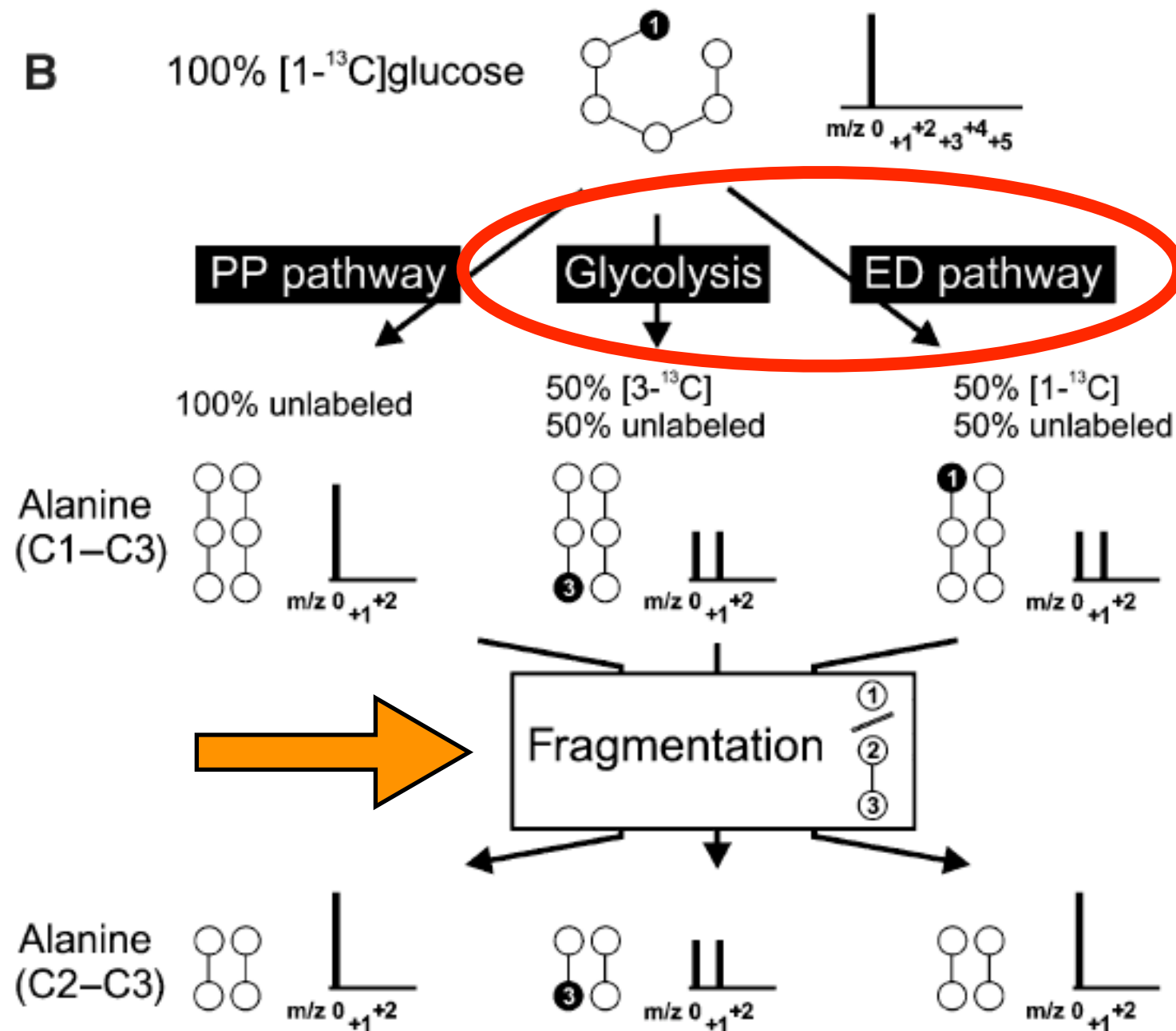
Flux-balance analysis

Von Neumann

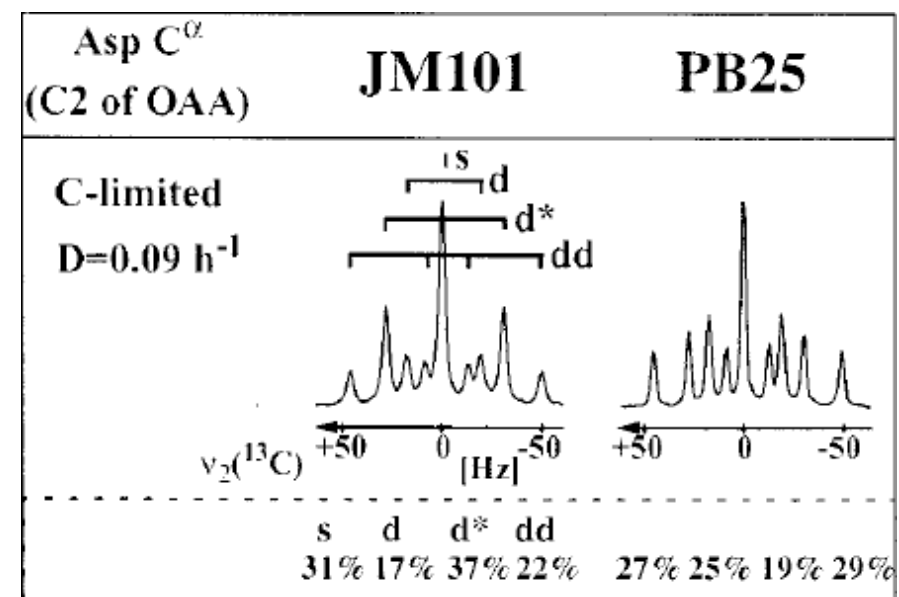
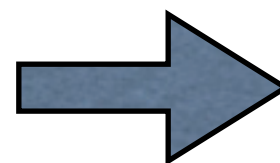
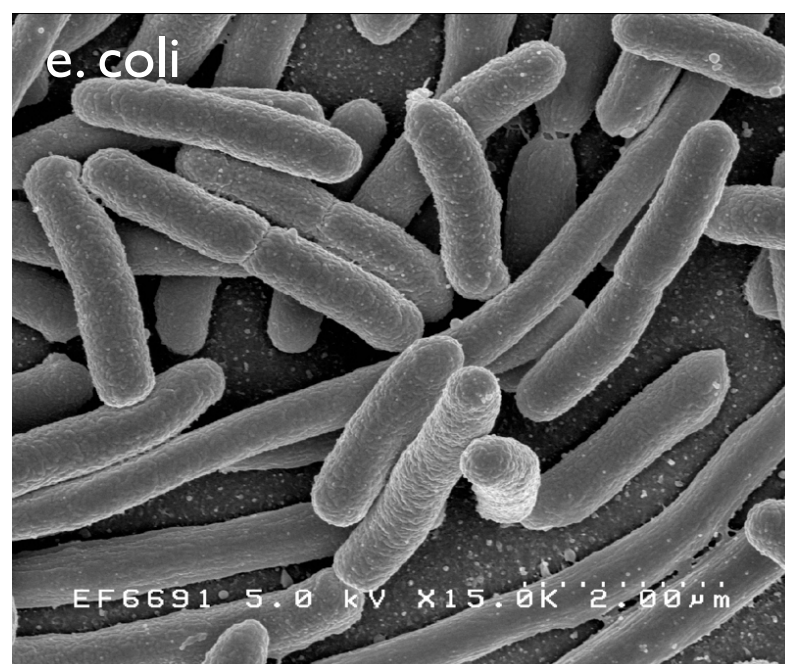
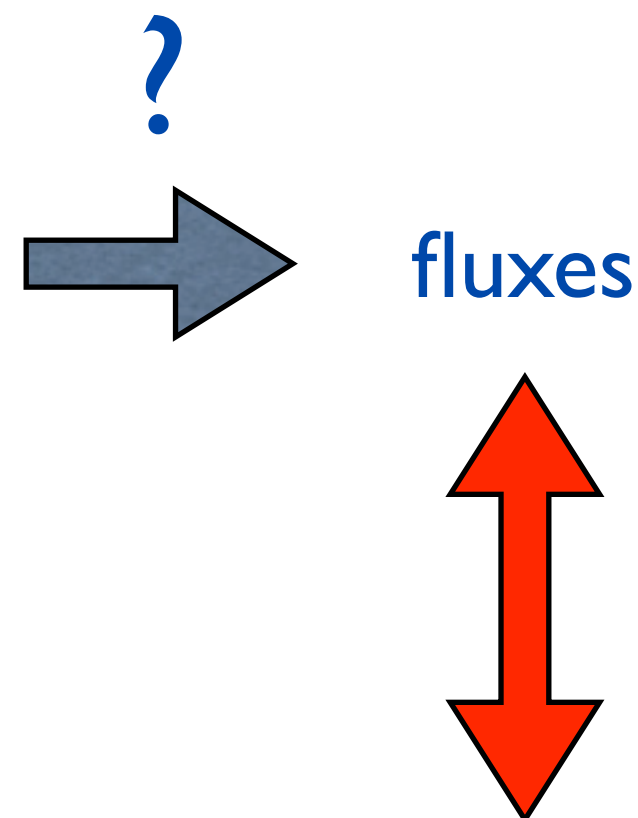
Problems



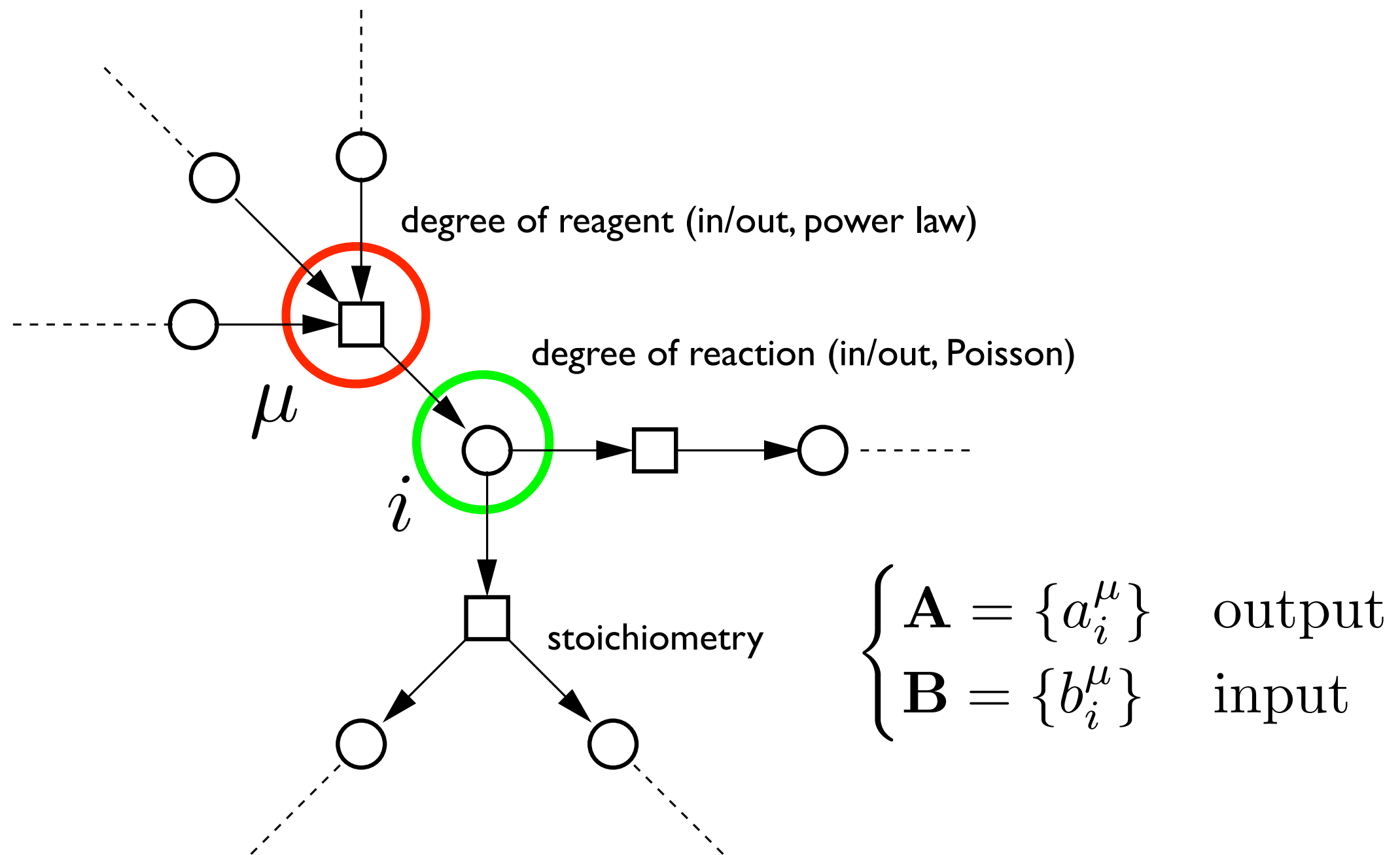
1. Experimental details [*Sauer, Molec. Sys. Biol. 06*]
2. Timescales (chemical vs genetic vs cellular vs experimental ...)
3. Stationary state?



	G6P	F6P	FDP	DHAP	GA3P	13DPG	3PG	2PG	PEP	GL6P	GO6P	RU5P	R5P	Xu5P	S7P	E4P	PRPP	IMP	R1P	AMP	GLC	23DPG	PYR	LAC	HX	ADE	ADO	INO	ADP	ATP	NAD	NADH	NADP	NADPH	
HK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	
PGI	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PFK	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	
ALD	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TPI	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GAPDH	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	
PGK	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	
DPGM	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DPGase	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PGM	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
EN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
LDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	
G6PDH	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	
PGL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GL6PDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	
RPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
XPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TKI	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TKII	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TA	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AMPase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	
ApKR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
AMPDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
AdPRT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IMPase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PNPase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PRPPsyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	
HGPRT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GLCin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23DPGout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PYRout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LACout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hxout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADEin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADOin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
INOin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADPin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
ATPout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	
NADin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
NADHout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	
NADPin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
NADPHout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0

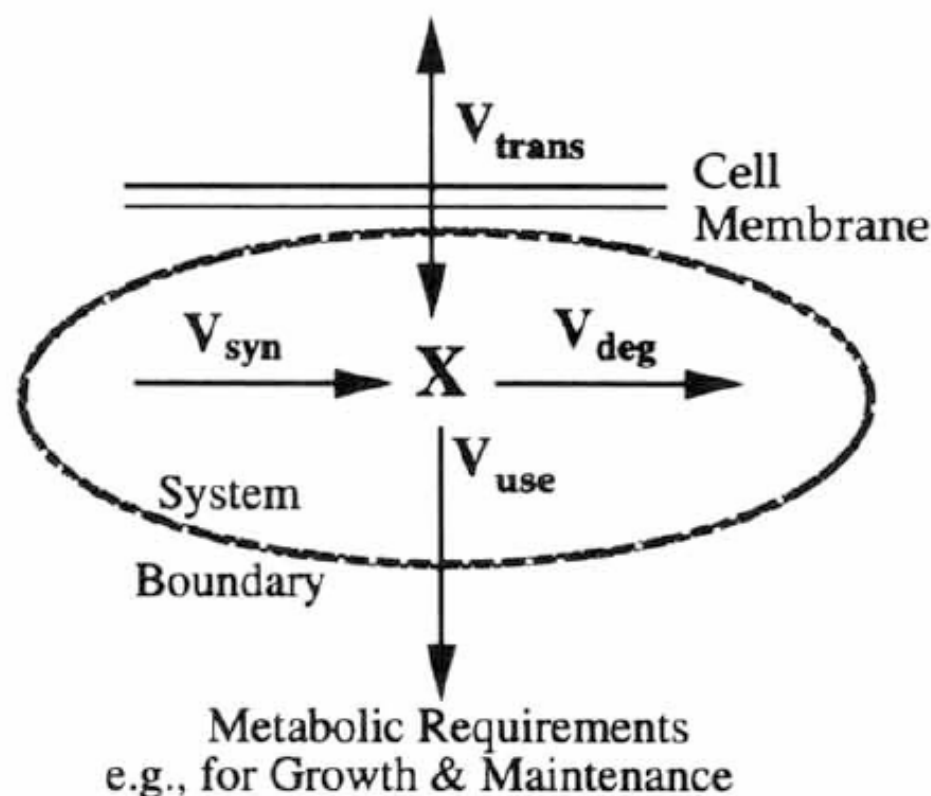
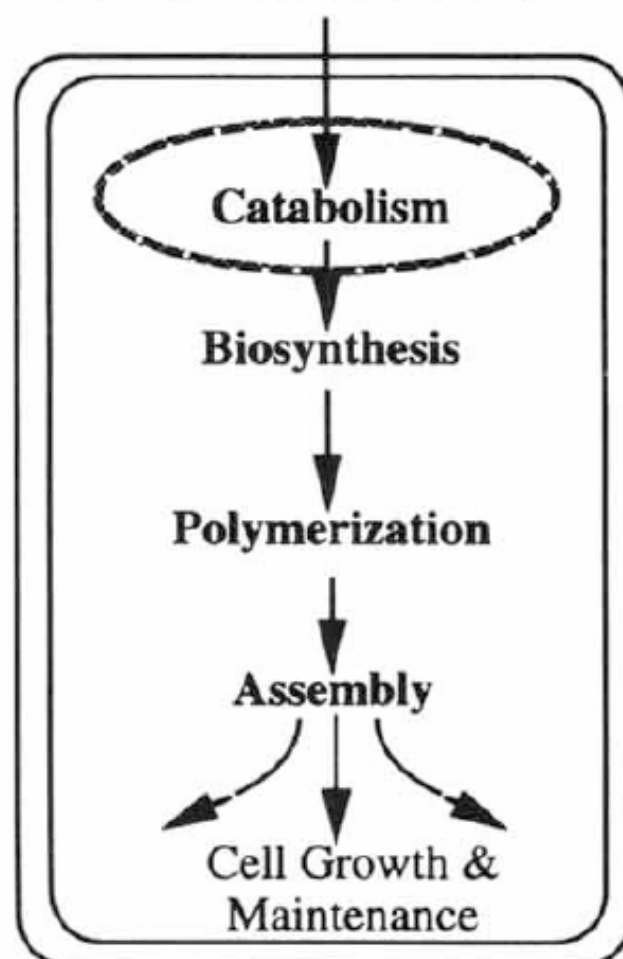


bipartite graph



N reactions (balls), P reagents (squares)

Carbon Source and Minerals

**Dynamic Flux Balance**

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = S \cdot v - b$$

$$v = fn(X, \dots)$$

 X = Metabolite Concentrations S = Stoichiometric Matrix v = Reaction Fluxes b = Net Transport Out**Steady State**

$$S \cdot v = b$$

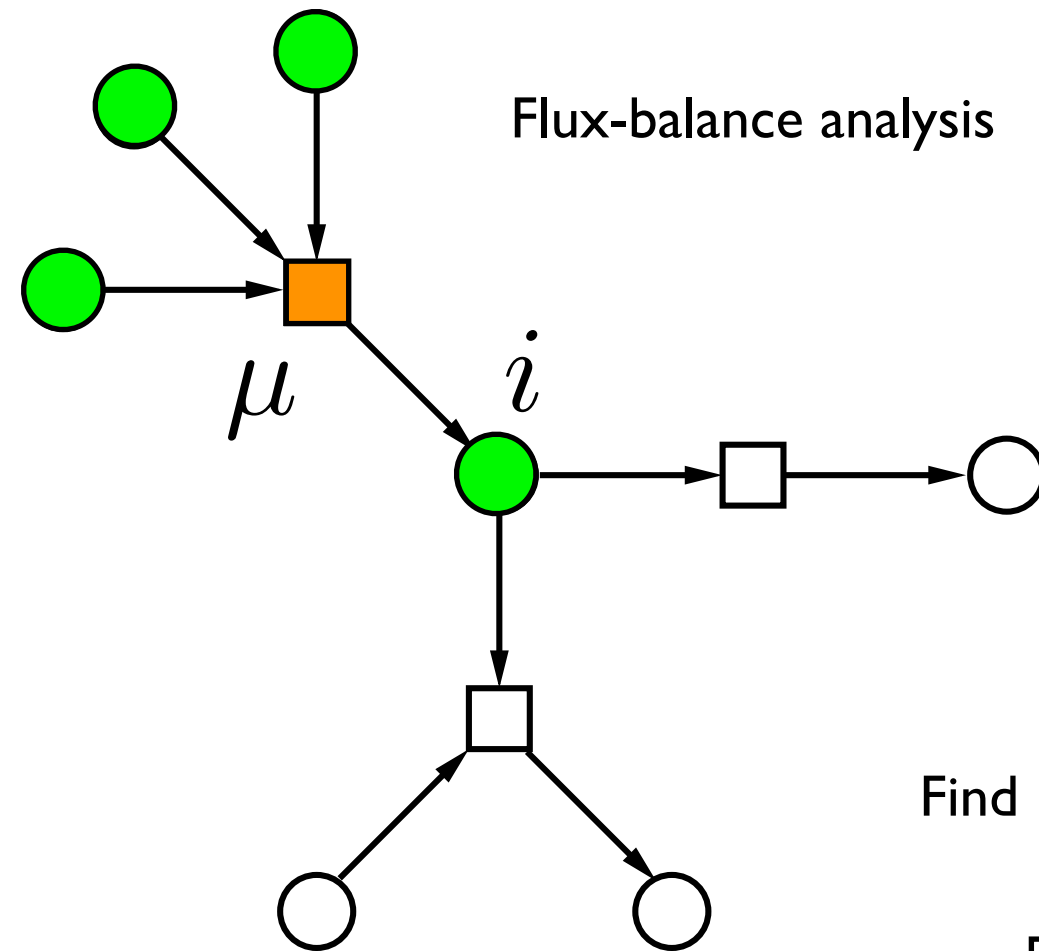
Unknown Metabolic Fluxes v

FIGURE 1. Flux balance models use material balances around each metabolite in a metabolic network. Inputs to the metabolic network include the carbon source provided in the cul-

ture medium while the outputs include by-products, additional biomass generated as well as the maintenance requirements.

Metabolic Flux Balancing: Basic Concepts, Scientific and Practical Use

Amrit Varma¹ and Bernhard O. Palsson^{*}



S stoichiometric matrix (P by N)

$\mathbf{u} = \{u^\mu\}_{\mu=1}^P$ net cellular uptake

$\boldsymbol{\nu} = \{\nu_i\}_{i=1}^N$ flux vector

Find $\boldsymbol{\nu} = \{0 \leq \nu_i \leq \nu_{max}\}_{i=1}^N$ s.t.

$$\boxed{S \boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbf{u}} \quad (\text{mass balance})$$

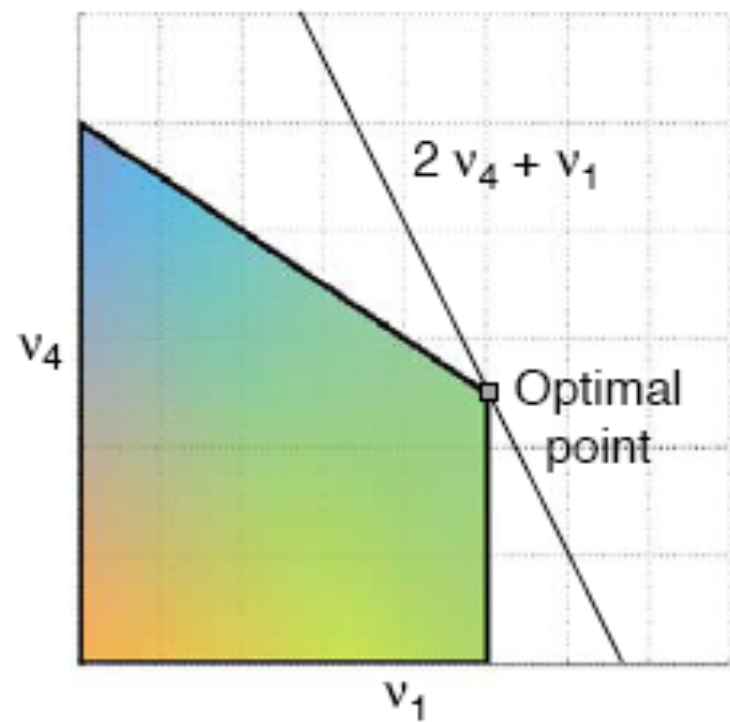
MC sampling unfeasible (E. coli)

- + maximization of biomass yield
- + maximization of ATP yield
- + minimization of total flux
- + minimization of glc consumption
- + ...

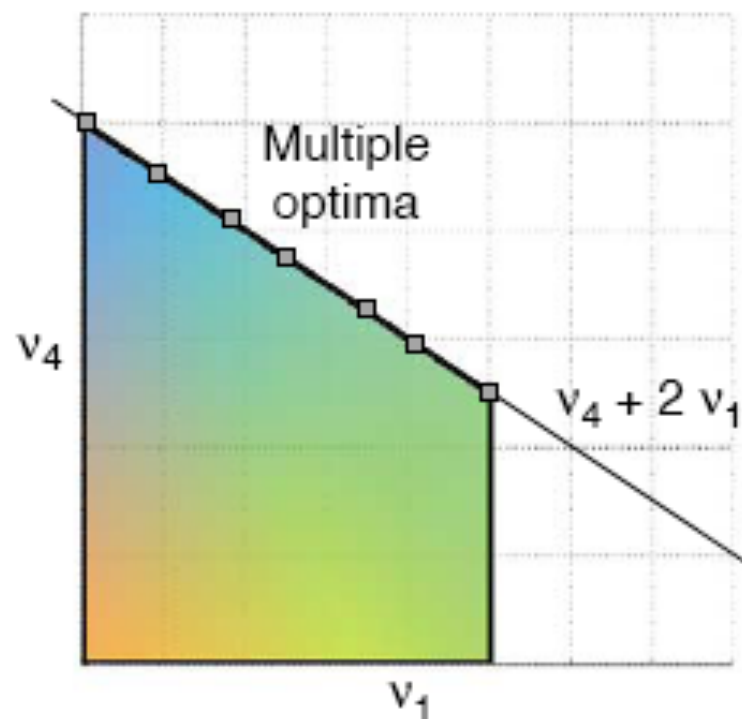
Molecular Systems Biology 3; Article number 119; doi:10.1038/msb4100162
 Citation: *Molecular Systems Biology* 3:119
 © 2007 EMBO and Nature Publishing Group All rights reserved 1744-4292/07
 www.molecularsystemsbiology.com

Systematic evaluation of objective functions for predicting intracellular fluxes in *Escherichia coli*

Robert Schuetz^{1,2,3}, Lars Kuepfer^{1,3,4} and Uwe Sauer^{1,2,*}

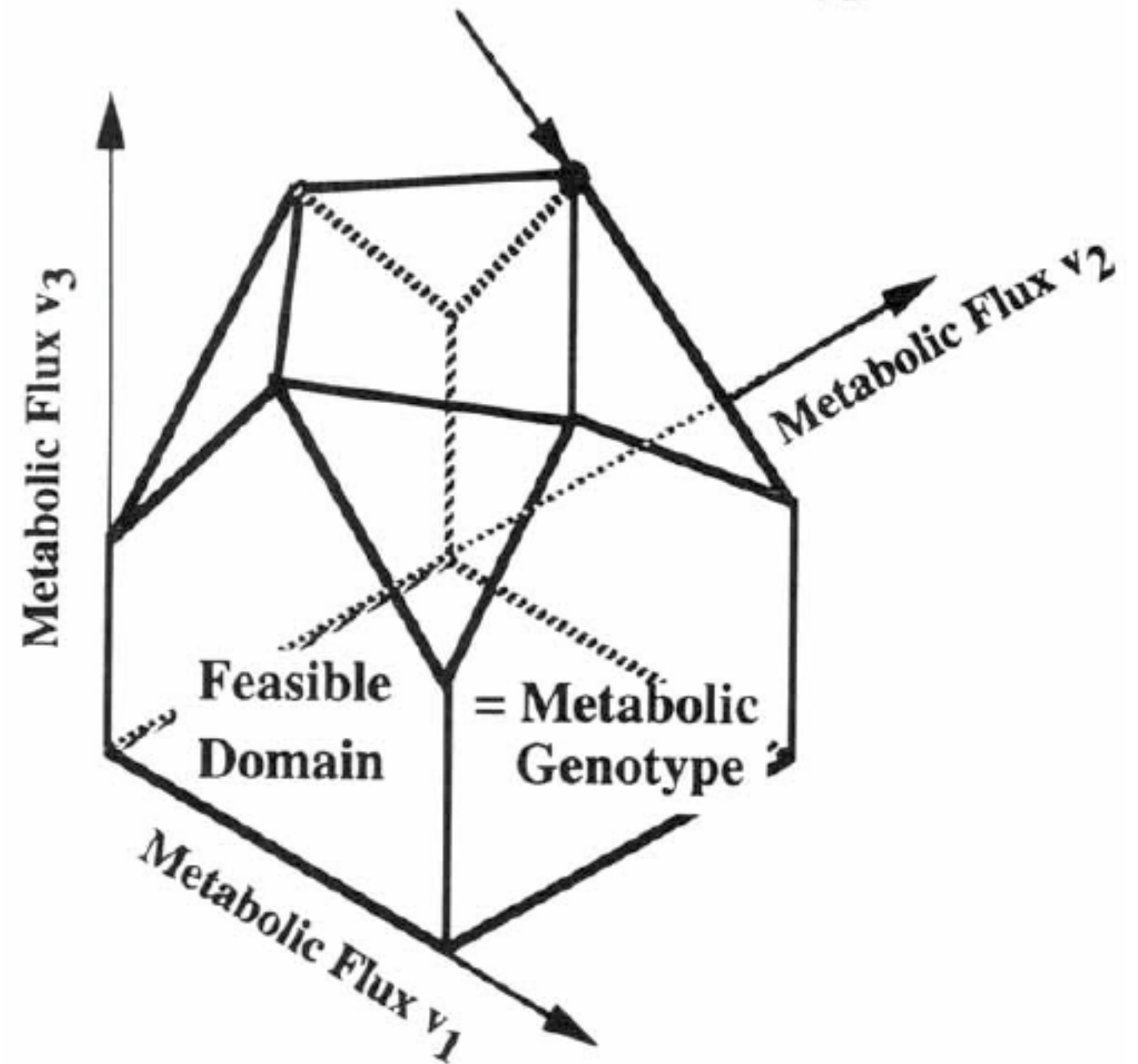


$$\text{Objective (Z)} = 2v_4 + v_1$$



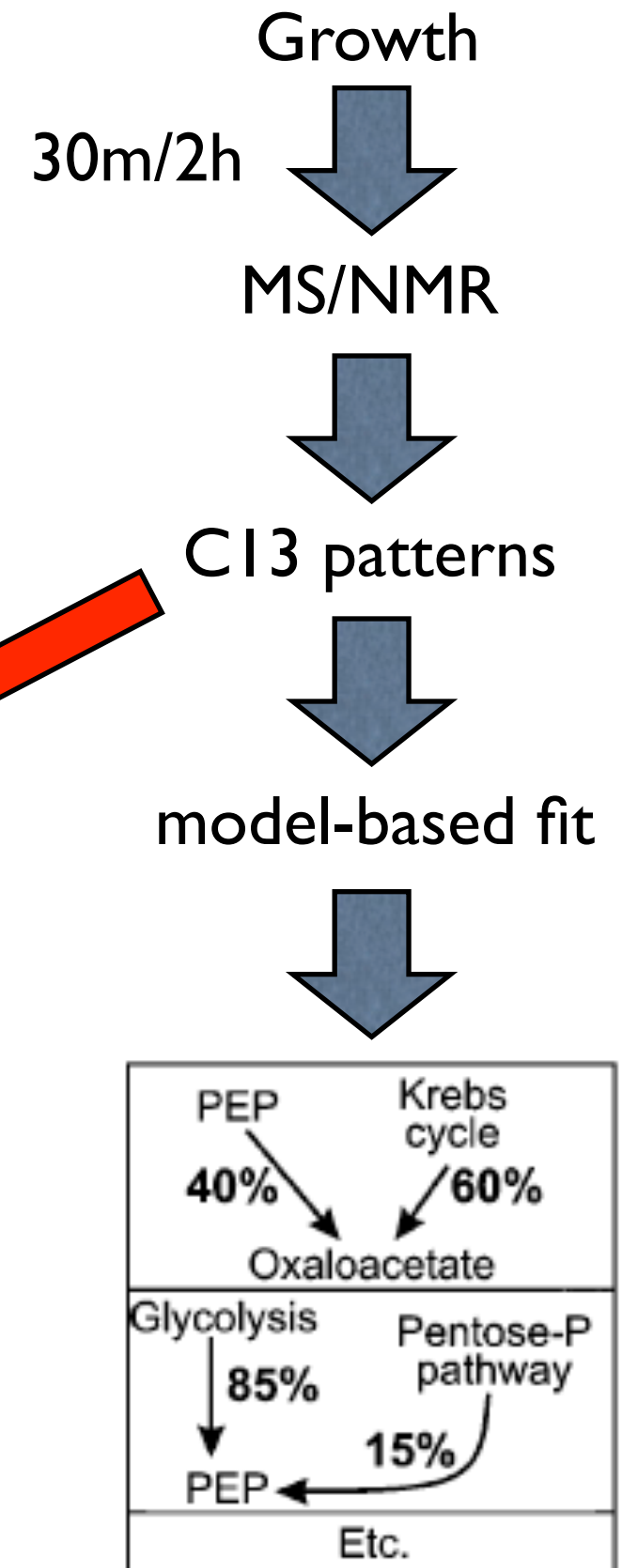
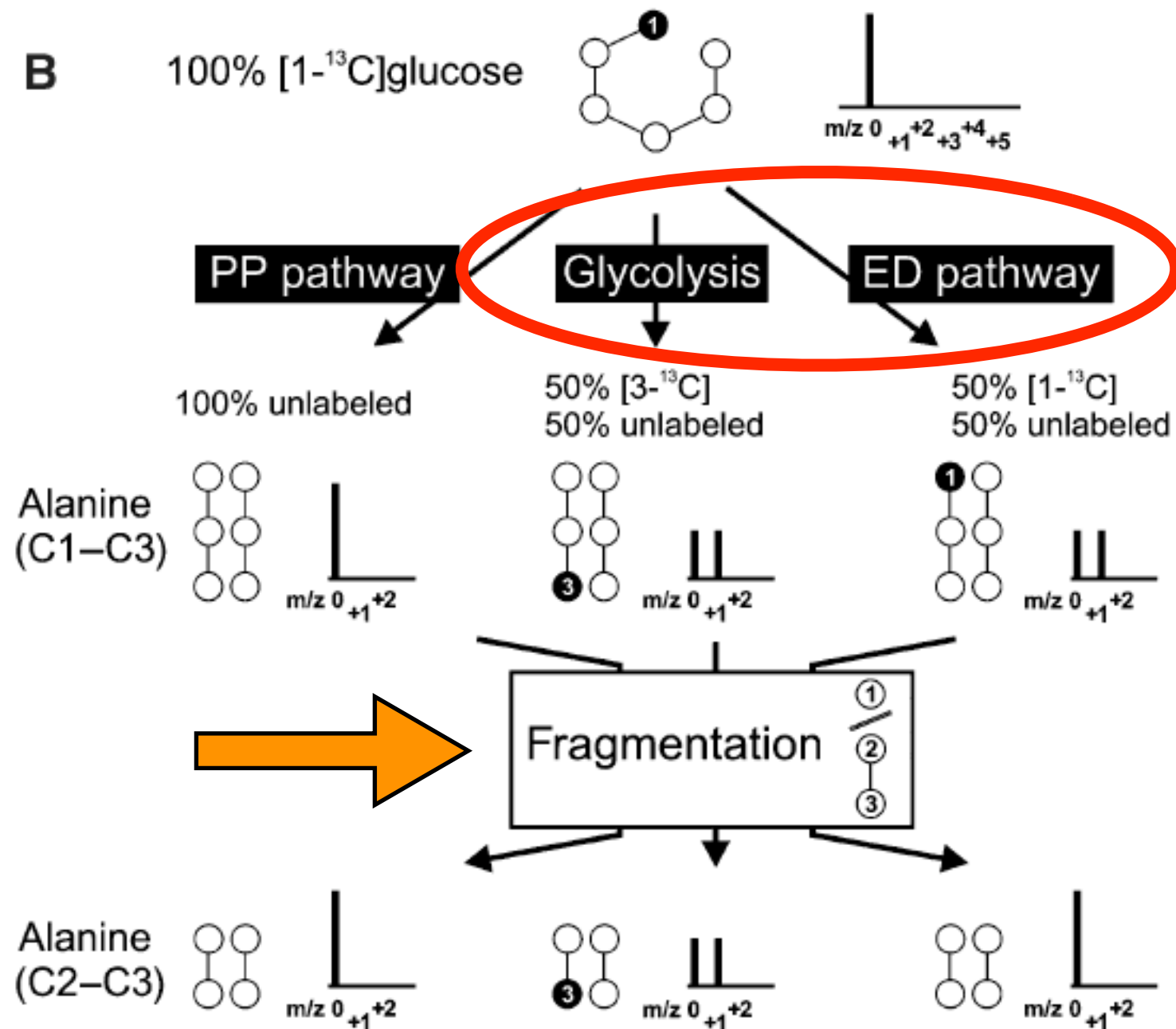
$$\text{Objective (Z)} = v_4 + 2v_1$$

Optimum = Metabolic Phenotype



Max biomass	$\max \frac{\nu_{\text{biomass}}}{\nu_{\text{glc}}}$	Evolution drives selection towards maximal biomass yield
Max ATP	$\max \frac{\nu_{\text{ATP}}}{\nu_{\text{glc}}}$	Evolution drives selection towards maximal energetic efficiency
Min total flux	$\min \sum_{i=1}^N \nu_i^2$	Evolution drives selection towards maximal enzymatic efficiency
Min glc consumption	$\min \frac{\nu_{\text{glc}}}{\nu_0}$	Evolution drives selection towards optimal usage of substrate

1. Experimental details [*Sauer, Molec. Sys. Biol. 06*]
2. Timescales (chemical vs genetic vs cellular vs experimental ...)
3. Stationary state?

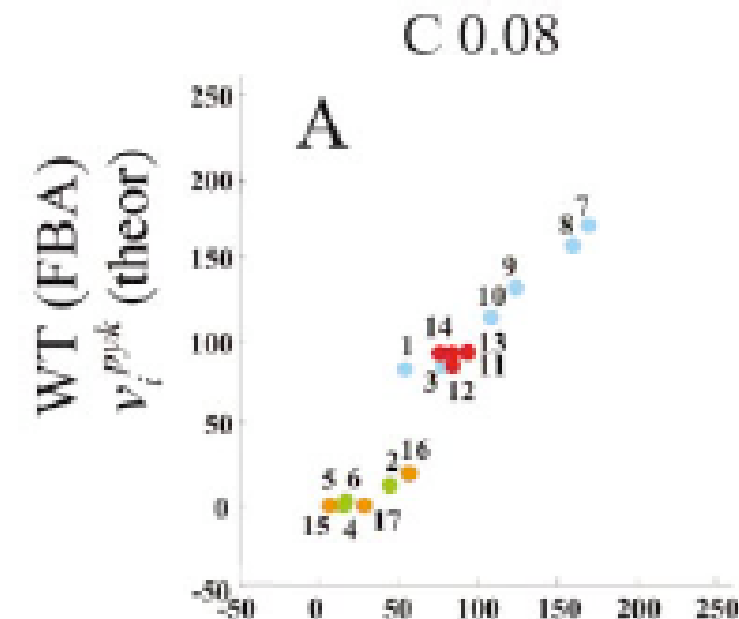
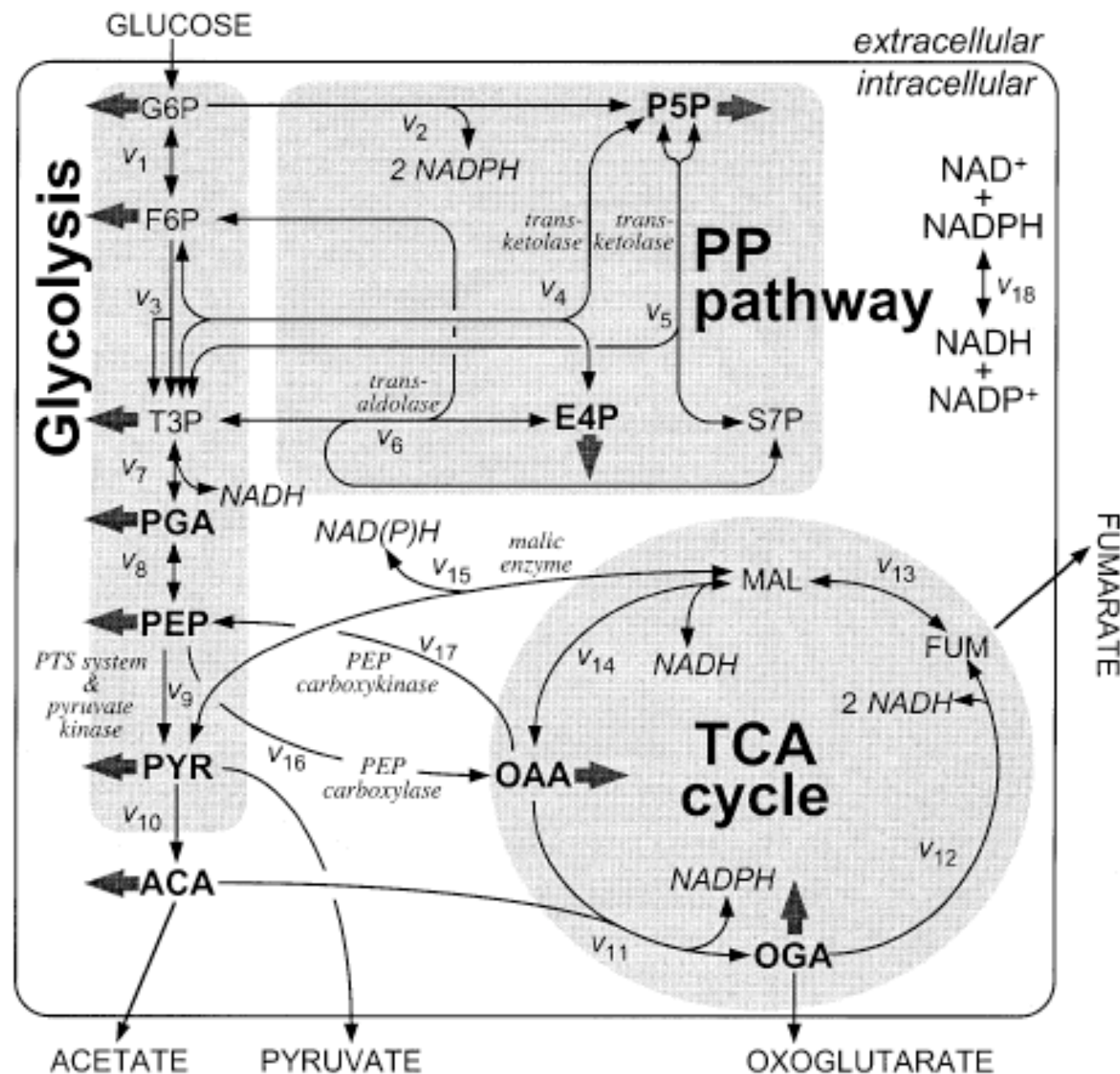


Analysis of optimality in natural and perturbed metabolic networks

[PNAS **99** 15112 (2002)]

Daniel Segrè, Dennis Vitkup, and George M. Church*

Lipper Center for Computational Genetics and Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115

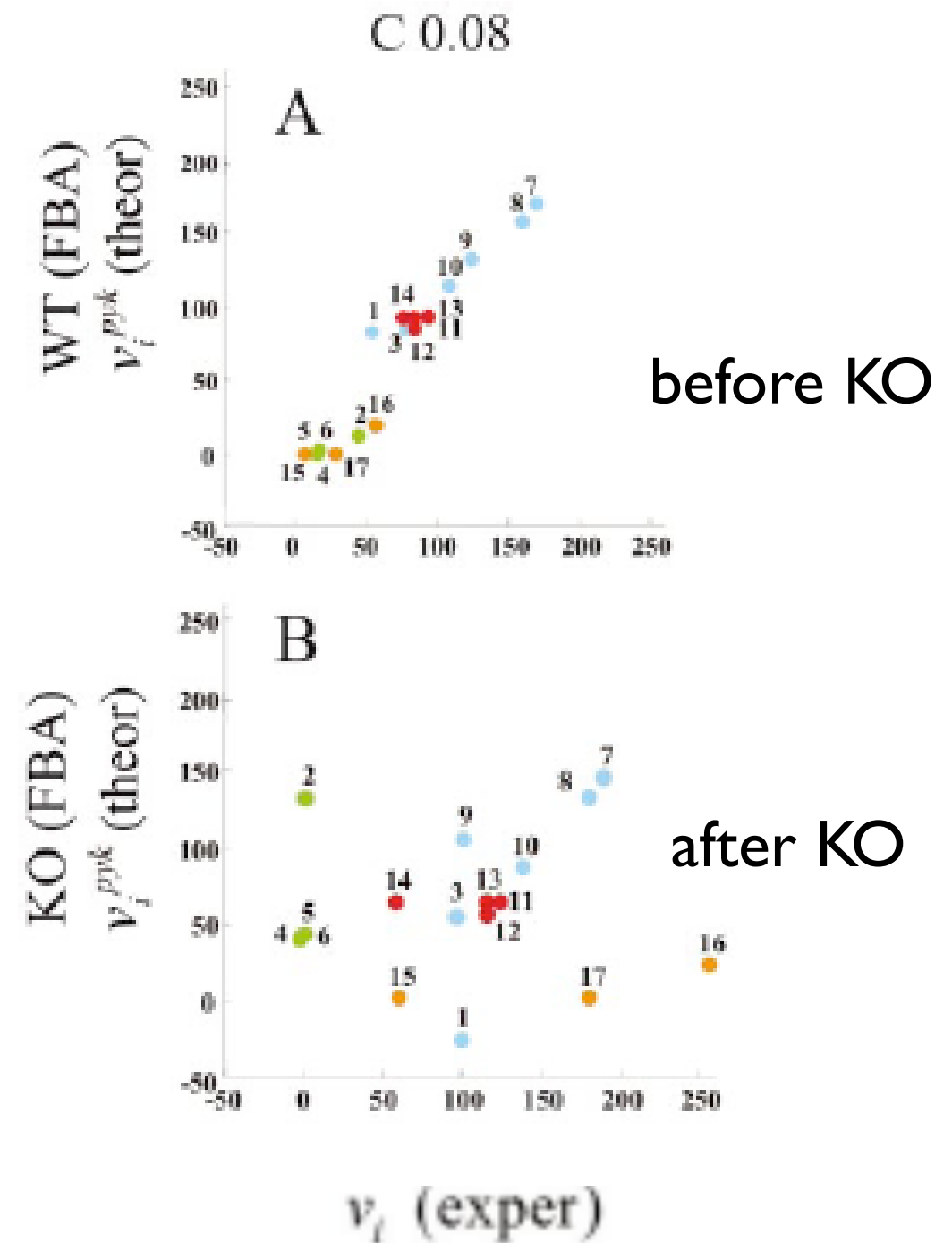
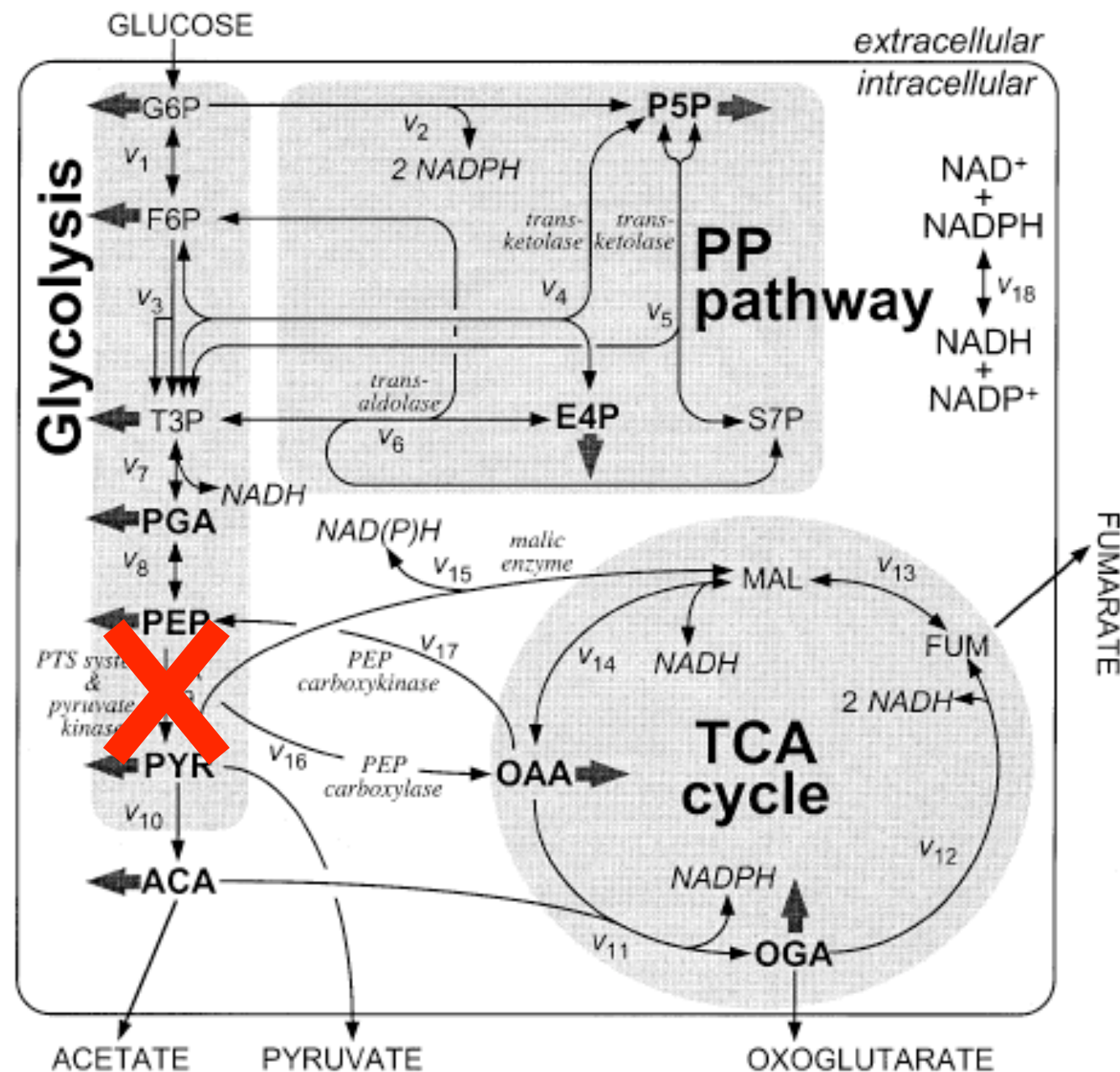


Analysis of optimality in natural and perturbed metabolic networks

Daniel Segrè, Dennis Vitkup, and George M. Church*

Lippper Center for Computational Genetics and Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115

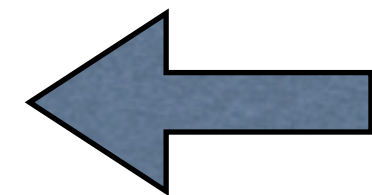
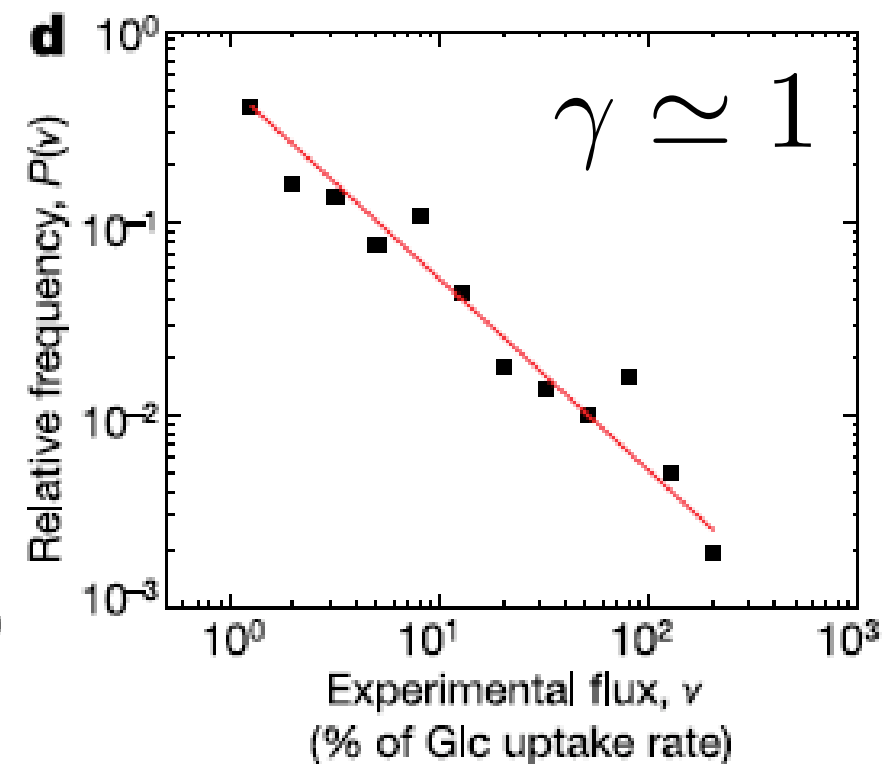
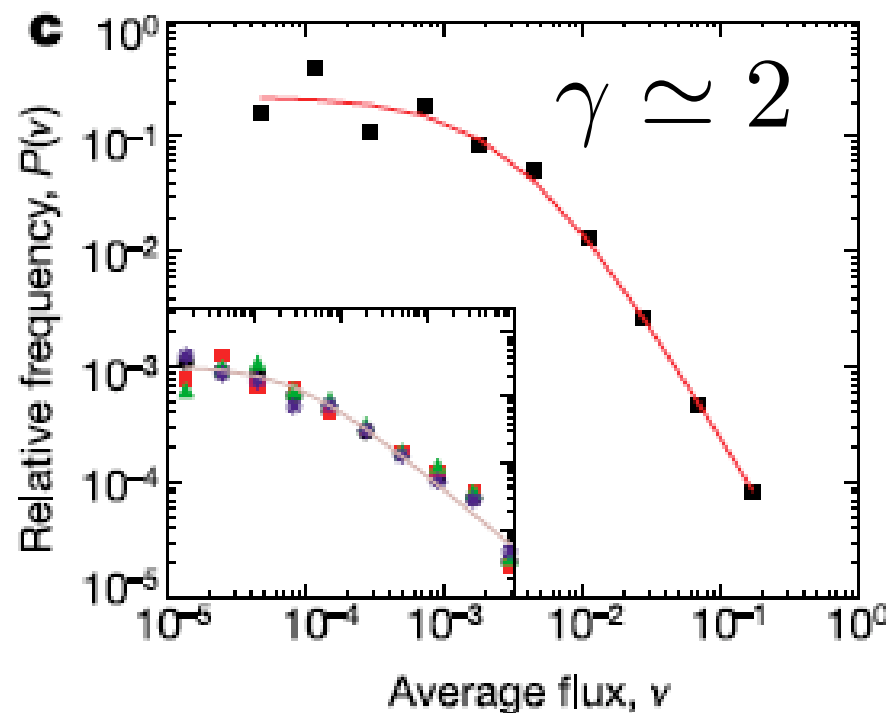
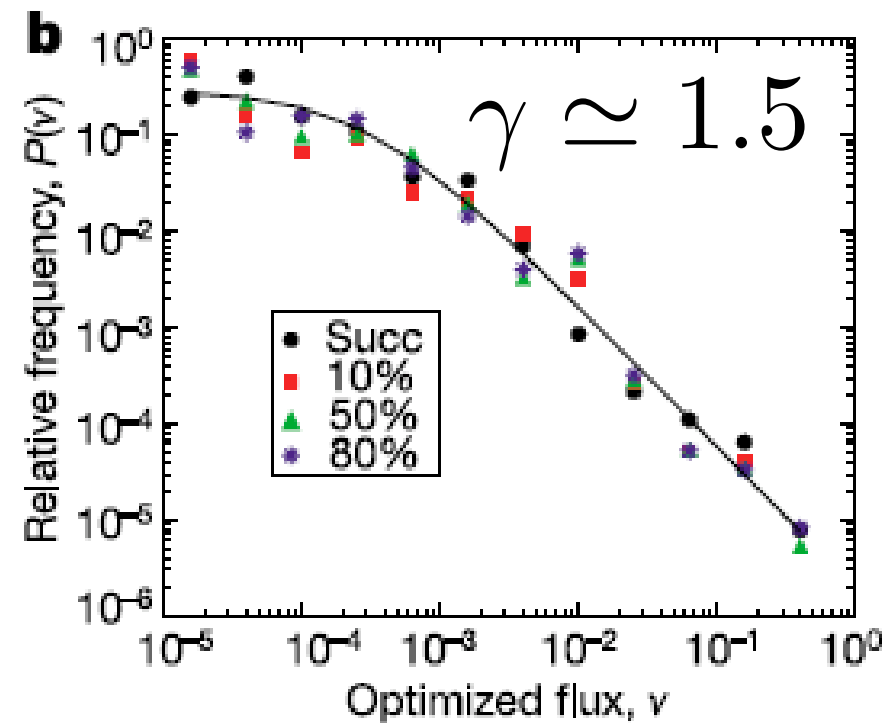
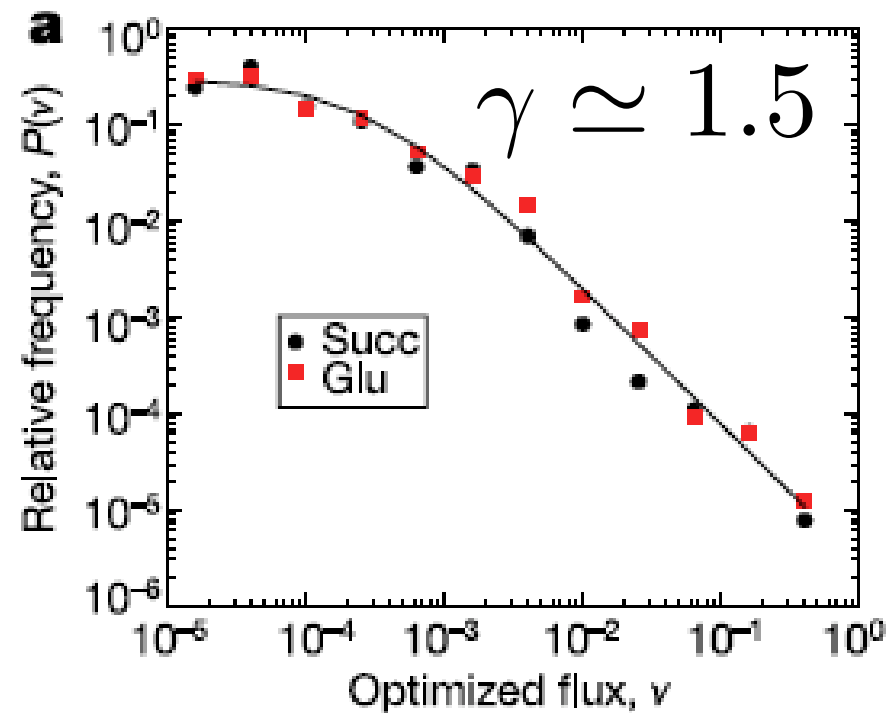
[PNAS **99** 15112 (2002)]



Global organization of metabolic fluxes in the bacterium *Escherichia coli*

E. Almaas¹, B. Kovács^{1,2}, T. Vicsek², Z. N. Oltvai³ & A.-L. Barabási¹

NATURE | VOL 427 | 26 FEBRUARY 2004 | www.nature.com/nature

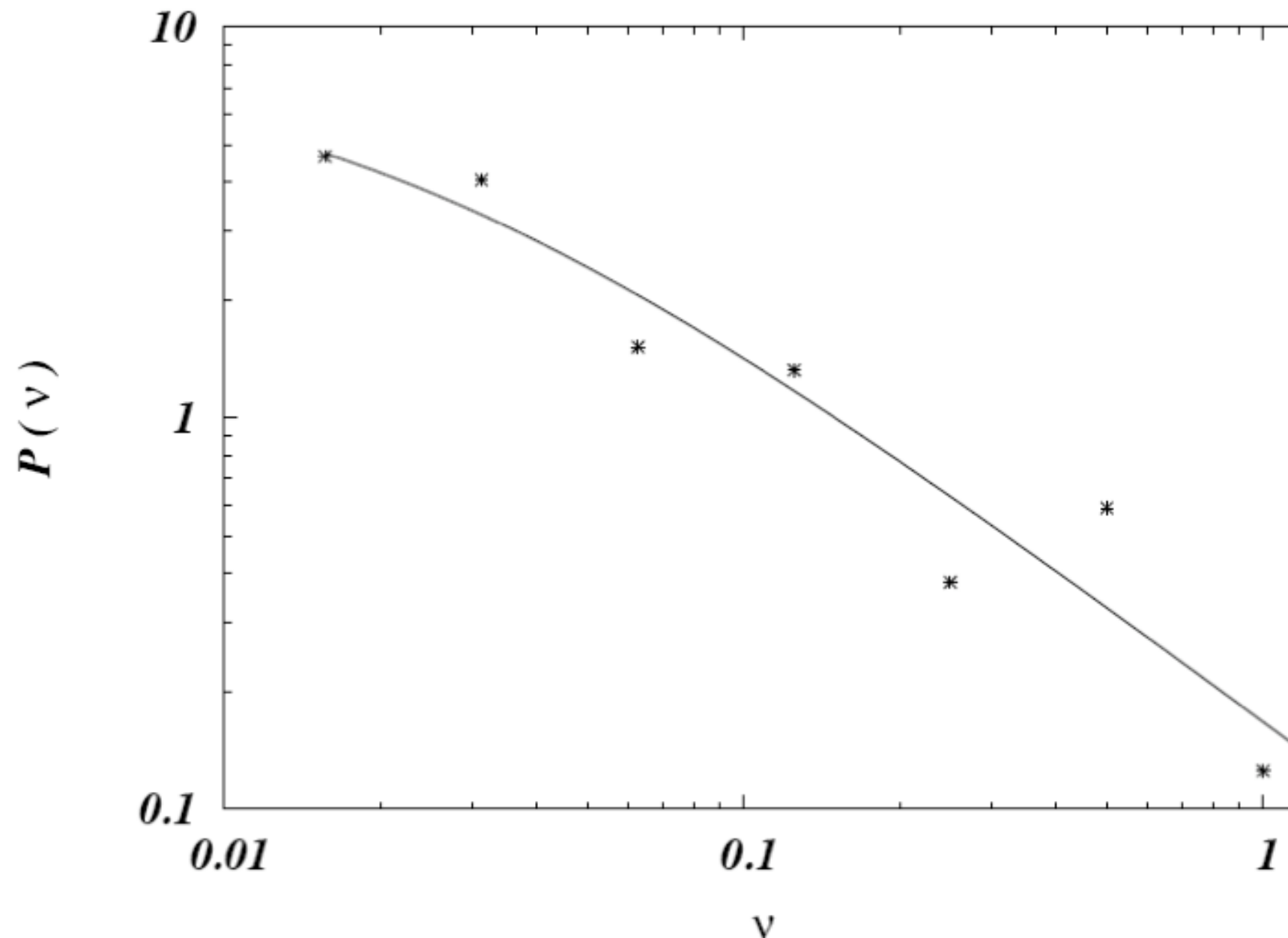


Estimating the size of the solution space of metabolic networks

[Braunstein et al, BMC Bioinfo. 08]

Alfredo Braunstein^{1,2}, Roberto Mulet², Andrea Pagnani³

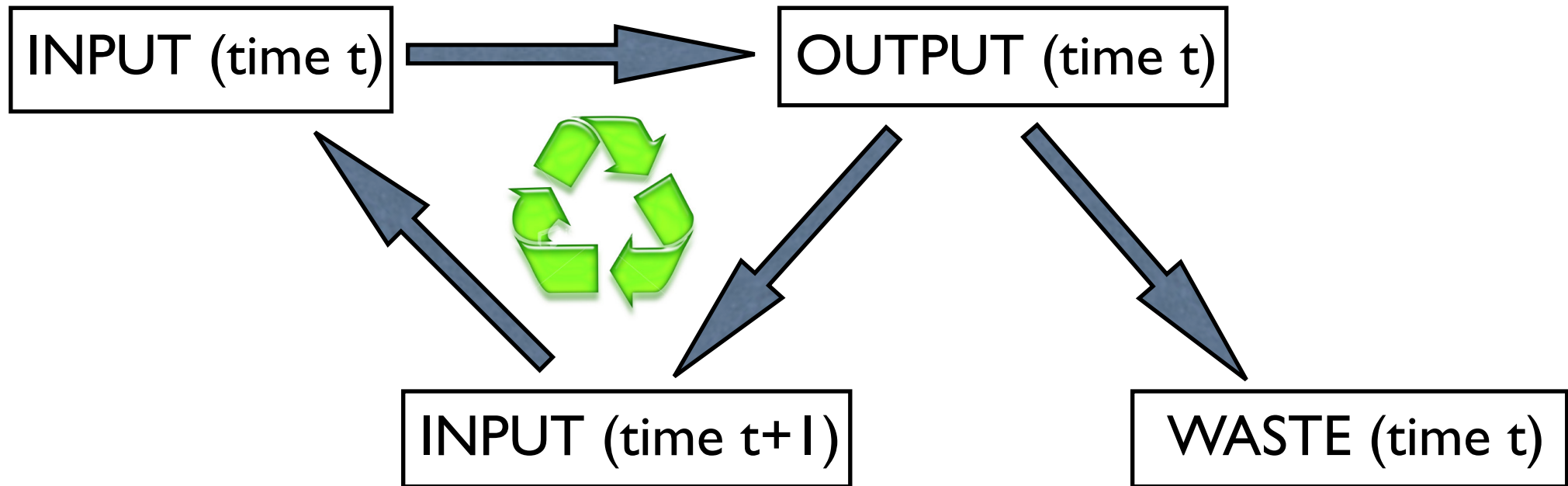
1.4 Figure 1.4 - Distribution of average fluxes



Distribution of average fluxes ($\bar{v}$) of the reactions for the E-Coli metabolism. $N = 1005$ and $M = 506$.

$$I^{\mu}(t) = \sum_{i \in \mu} b_i^{\mu} S_i(t)$$

$$O^{\mu}(t) = \sum_{i \in \mu} a_i^{\mu} S_i(t)$$

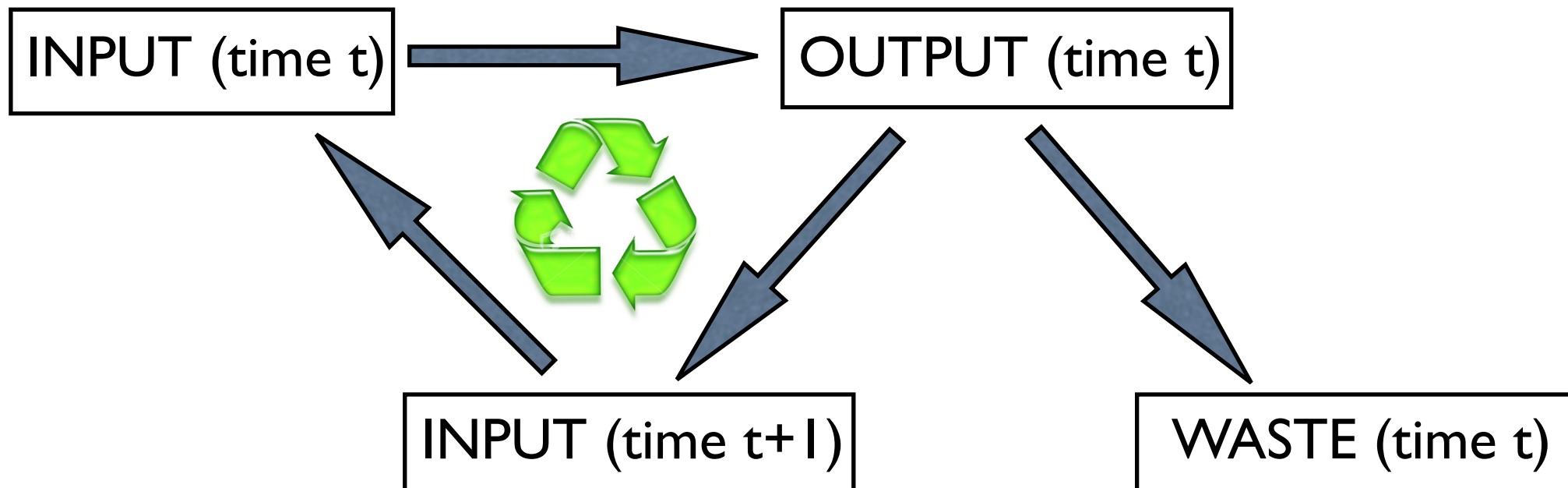


$$I^{\mu}(t + 1) = O^{\mu}(t) - C^{\mu}(t)$$

$$C^{\mu}(t) \geq 0$$

$$I^\mu(t) = \sum_{i \in \mu} b_i^\mu S_i(t)$$

$$O^\mu(t) = \sum_{i \in \mu} a_i^\mu S_i(t)$$



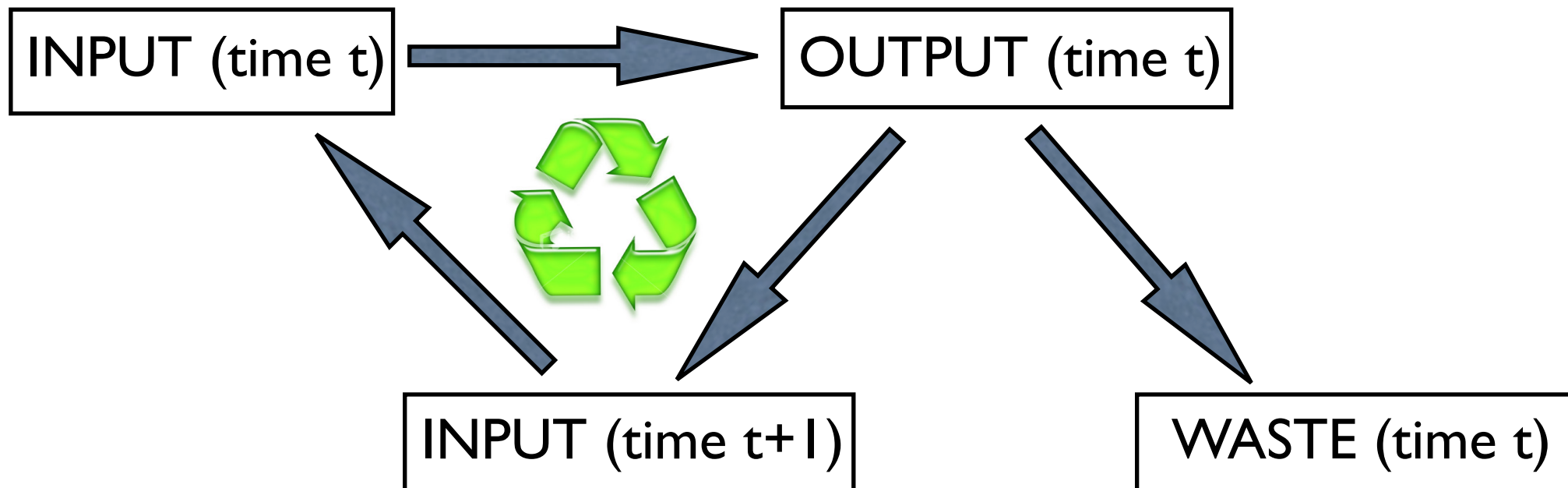
$$I^\mu(t+1) = O^\mu(t) - C^\mu(t)$$

$$C^\mu(t) \geq 0$$

Problem : which $\{\mathbf{S}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ are optimal?

$$I^\mu(t) = \sum_{i \in \mu} b_i^\mu S_i(t)$$

$$O^\mu(t) = \sum_{i \in \mu} a_i^\mu S_i(t)$$



$$I^\mu(t+1) = O^\mu(t) - C^\mu(t)$$

$$C^\mu(t) \geq 0$$

Problem : which $\{\mathbf{S}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ are optimal?

Von Neumann's recipe : focus on paths such that $I^\mu(t+1) = \rho I^\mu(t)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C^\mu(t) = c^\mu \rho^t \\ S_i(t) = s_i \rho^t \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{maximize } \rho$$

$$\mathbf{C}(t) = \mathbf{O}(t) - \rho \mathbf{I}(t) \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{A} - \rho \mathbf{B})\mathbf{s} \geq 0$$

$$\text{constraints} \quad \mathbf{c} = \{c^\mu \geq 0\}_{i=1}^P$$

$$\text{variables} \quad \mathbf{s} = \{s_i \geq 0\}_{i=1}^N$$

Optimal metabolic networks :

$$\text{maximize } \rho \text{ subject to } c^\mu \equiv \sum_{i \in \mu} s_i (a_i^\mu - \rho b_i^\mu) \geq 0 \quad \forall \mu$$

1) compute ρ^* ; 2) look at $P(s)$ etc.

$$\mathbf{C}(t) = \mathbf{O}(t) - \rho \mathbf{I}(t) \geq 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{A} - \rho \mathbf{B})\mathbf{s} \geq 0$$

$$\text{constraints} \quad \mathbf{c} = \{c^\mu \geq 0\}_{i=1}^P$$

$$\text{variables} \quad \mathbf{s} = \{s_i \geq 0\}_{i=1}^N$$

Optimal metabolic networks :

$$\text{maximize } \rho \text{ subject to } c^\mu \equiv \sum_{i \in \mu} s_i (a_i^\mu - \rho b_i^\mu) \geq 0 \quad \forall \mu$$

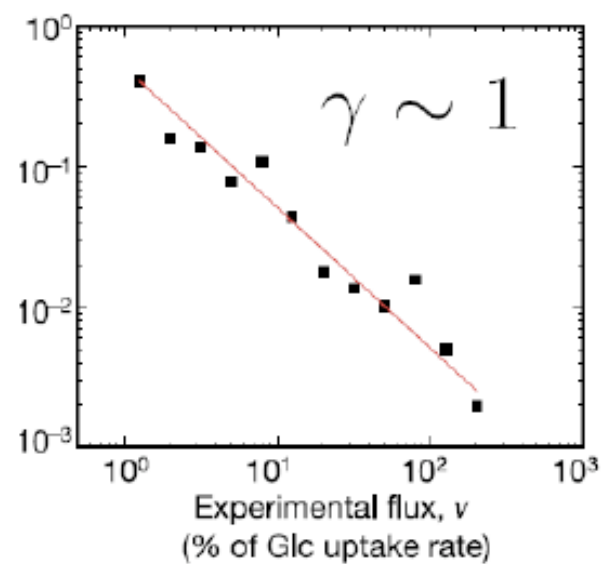
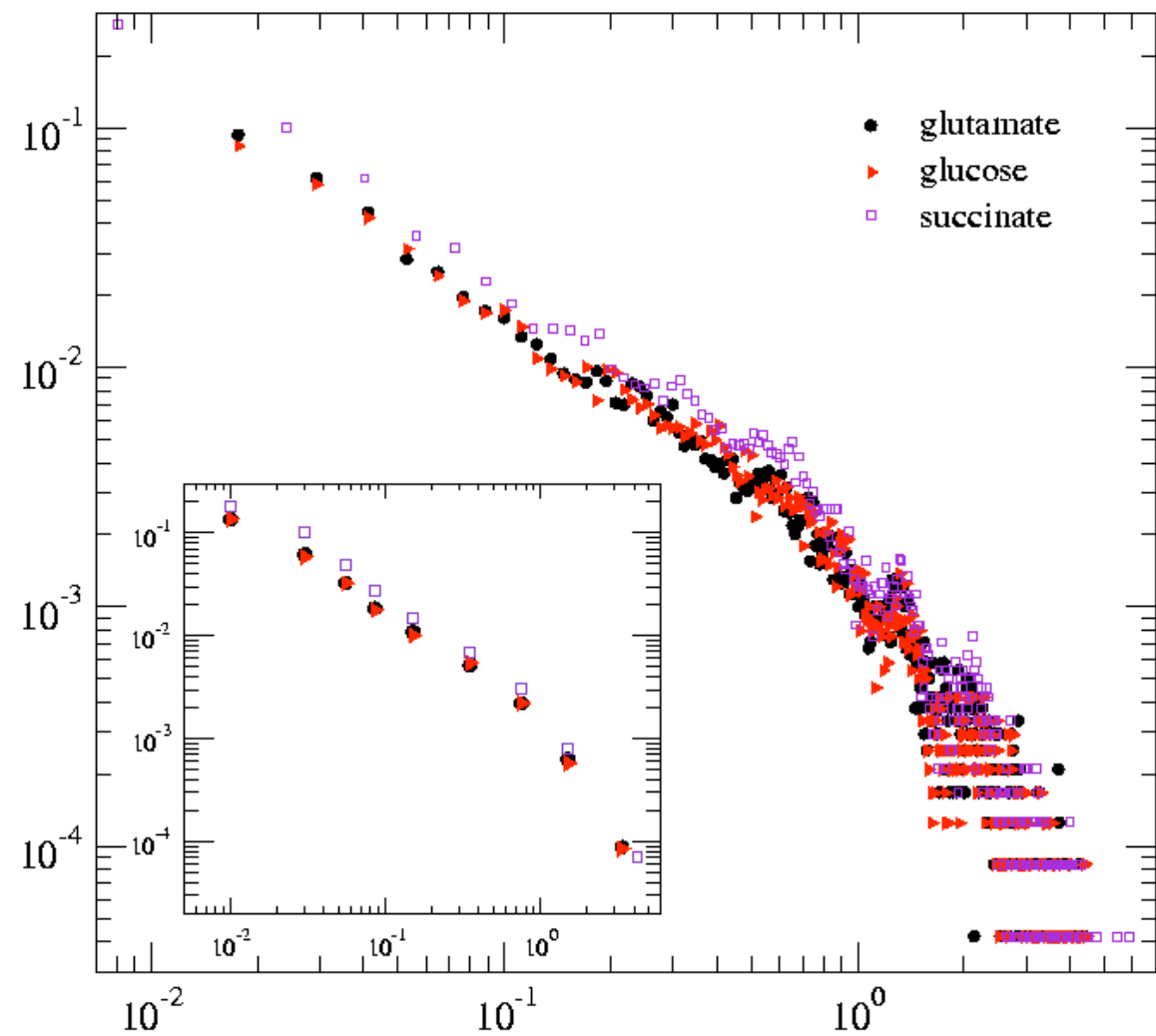
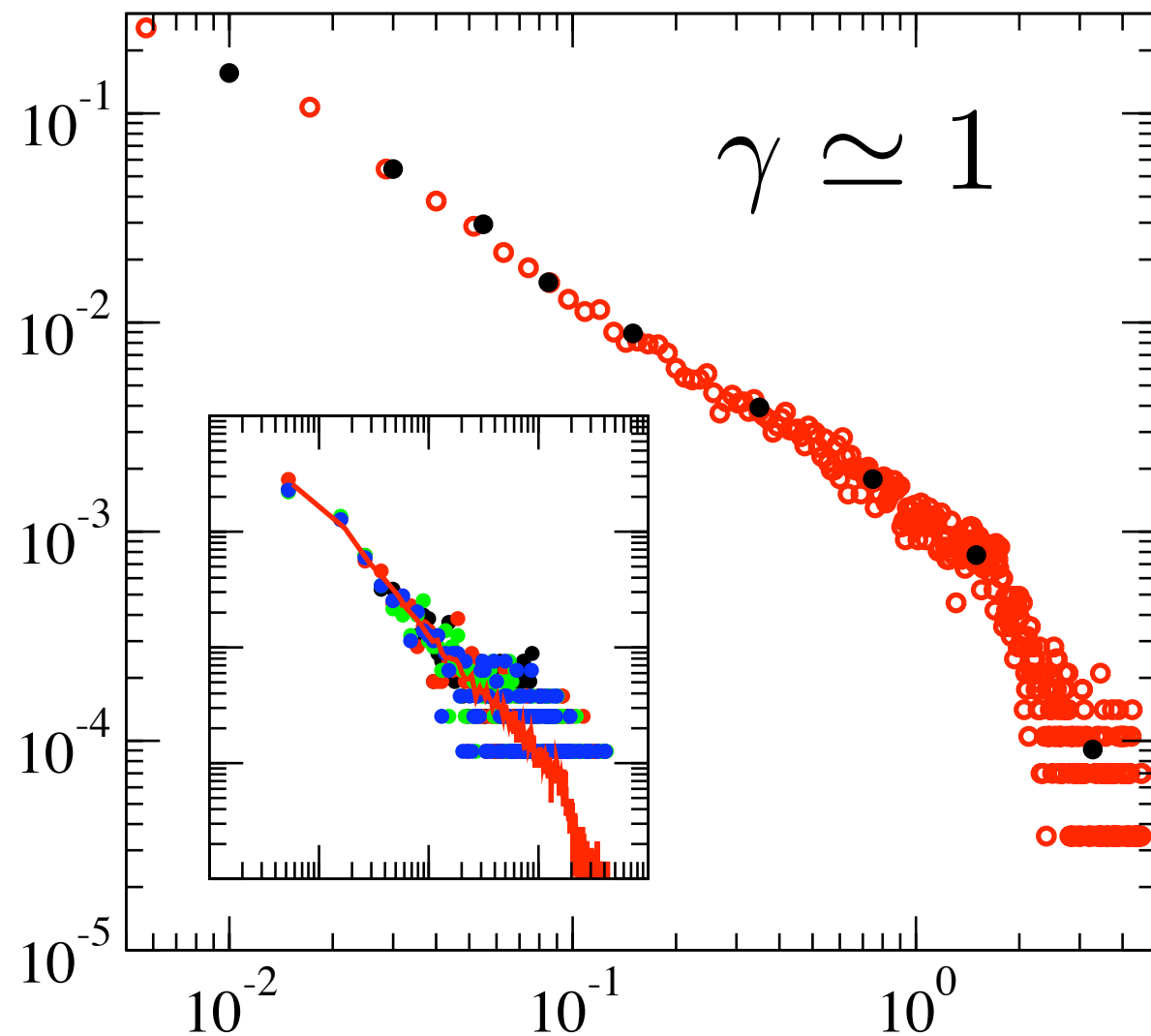
1) compute ρ^* ; 2) look at $P(s)$ etc.

$$\begin{cases} \text{FBA : } (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})\boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbf{0} \\ \text{VN : } (\mathbf{A} - \rho \mathbf{B})\mathbf{s} \geq \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

Note : FBA results recovered if $\begin{cases} \rho^* = 1 & \text{and} \\ \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$

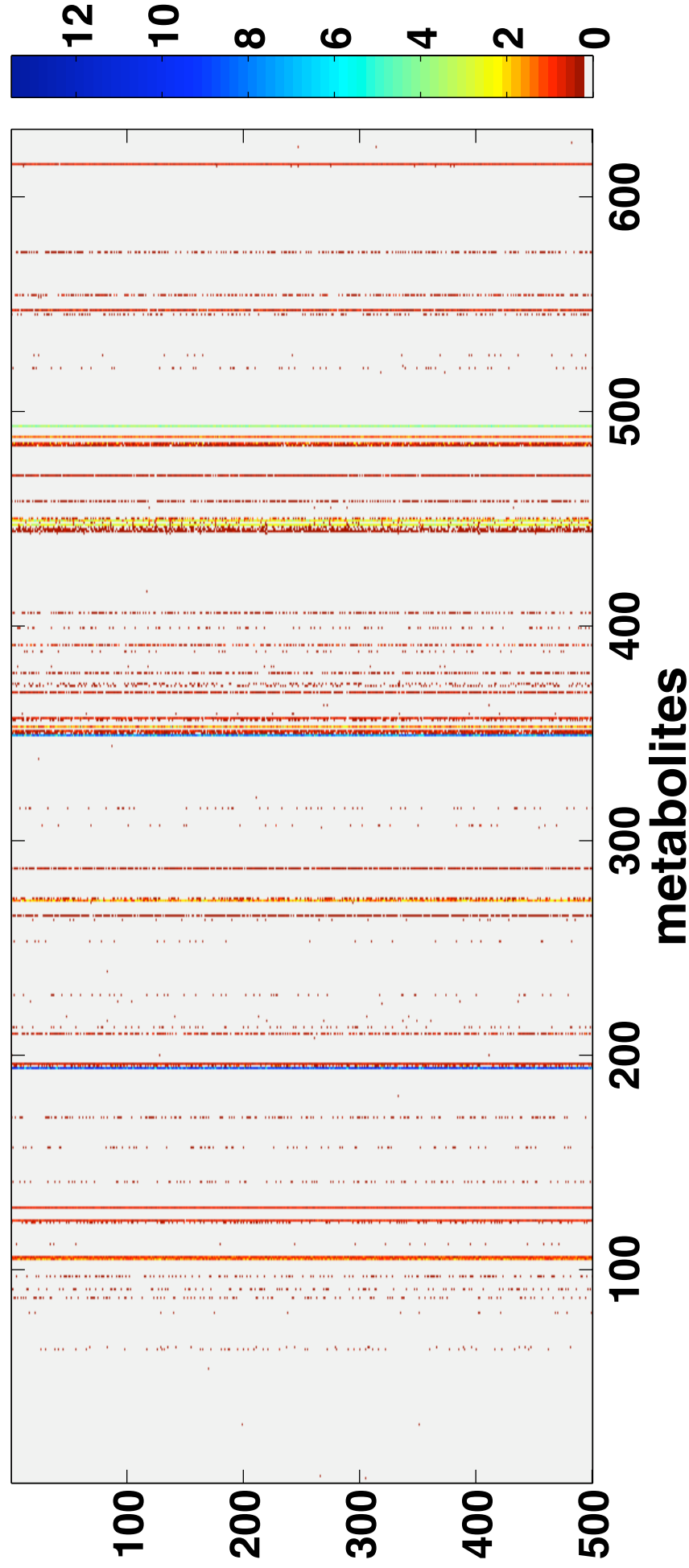
e. coli : $\rho^* = 1$

flux distributions



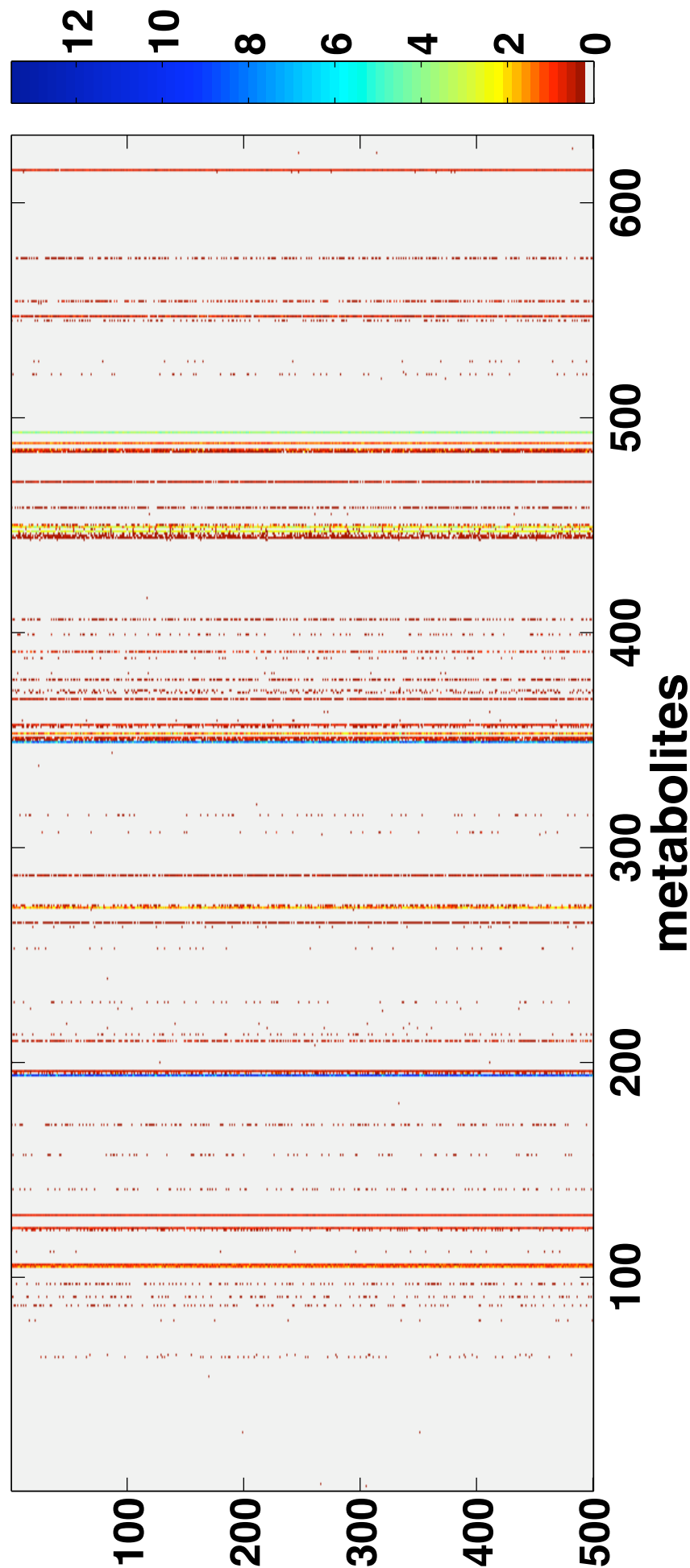
expts

values of the constraints over different solutions



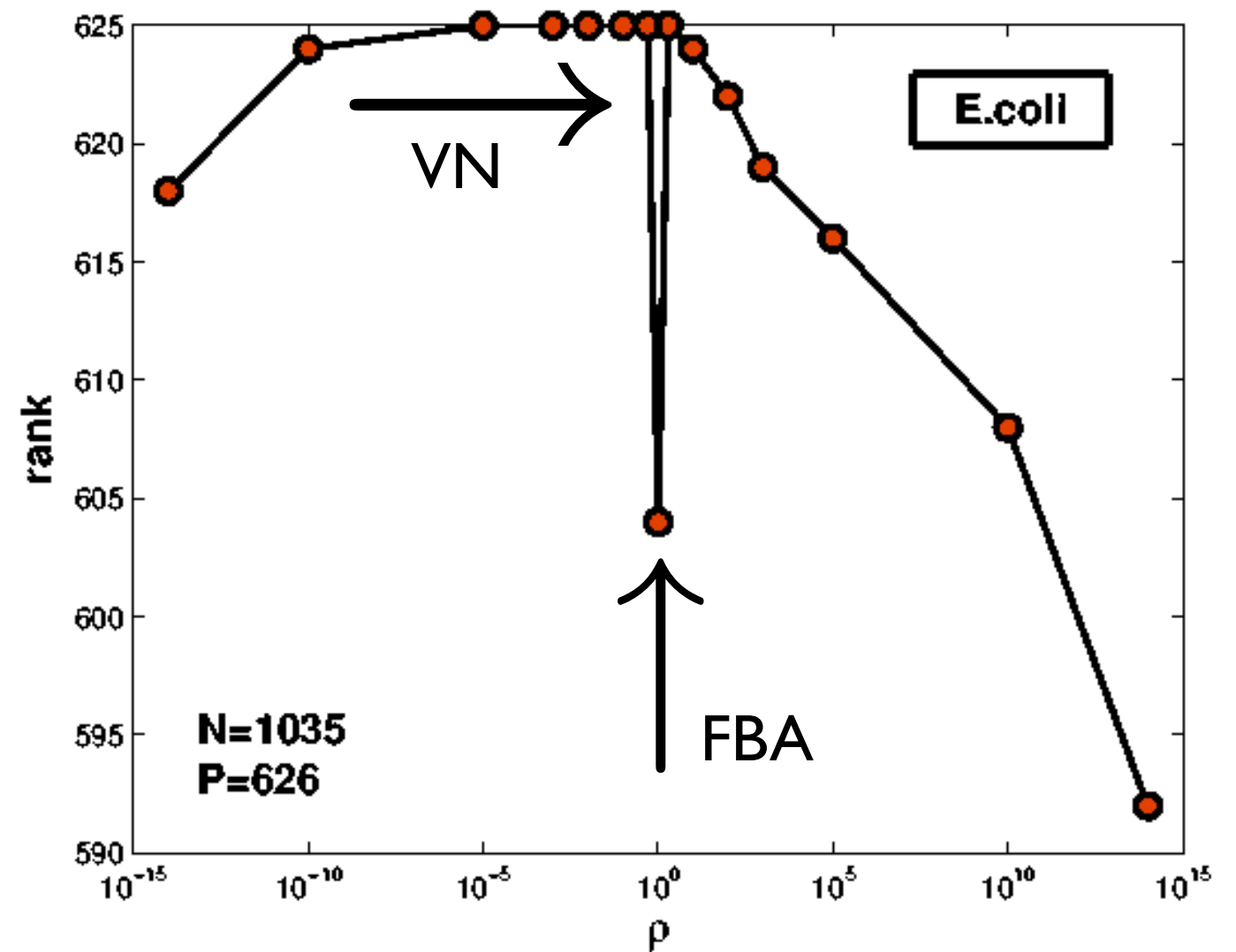
$$\begin{cases} \text{FBA} : & (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})\boldsymbol{\nu} = \mathbf{0} \\ \text{VN} : & (\mathbf{A} - \rho\mathbf{B})\mathbf{s} \geq \mathbf{0} \end{cases}$$

values of the constraints over different solutions

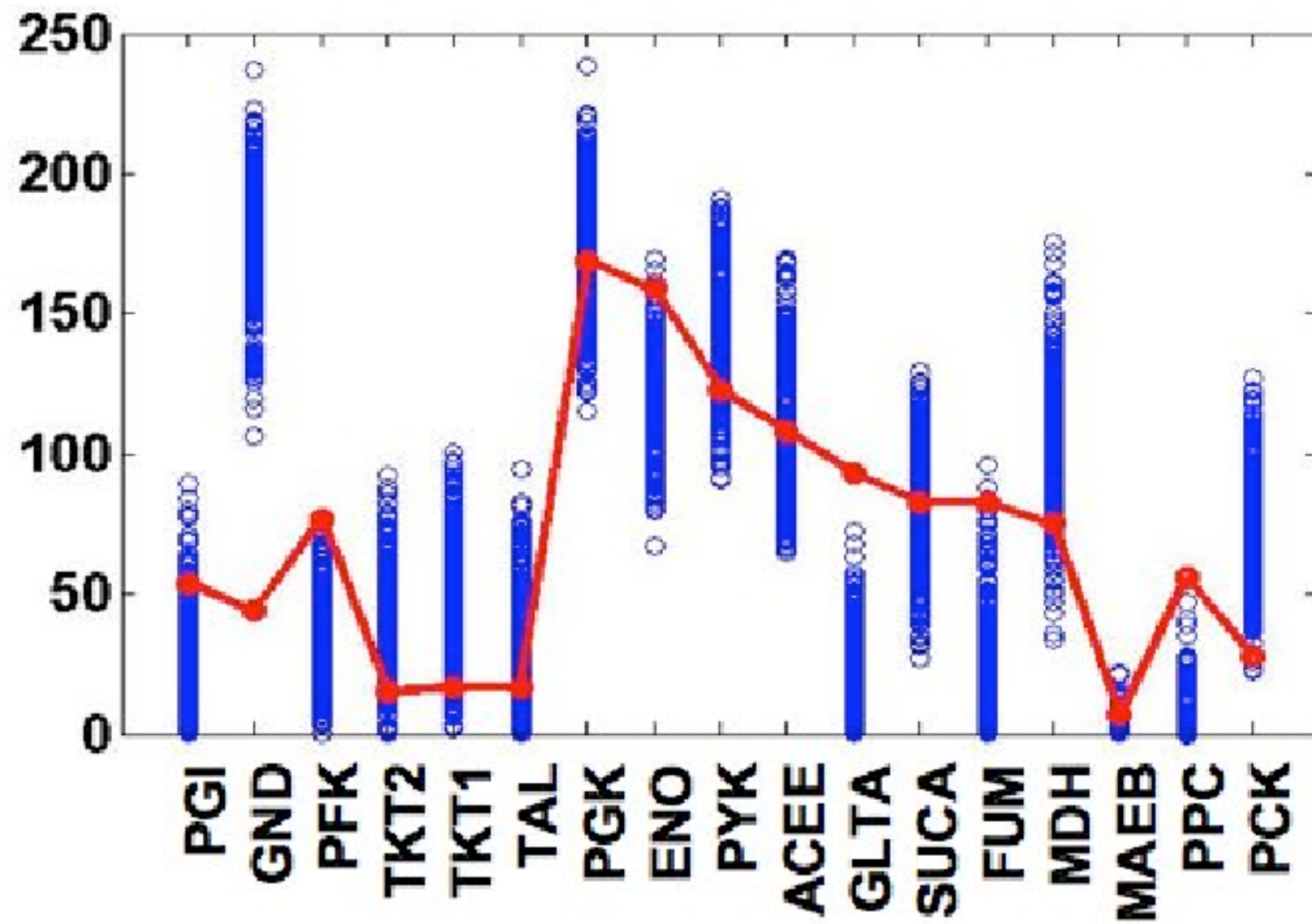


$$\begin{cases} \text{FBA} : & (\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})\boldsymbol{\nu} = 0 \\ \text{VN} : & (\mathbf{A} - \rho\mathbf{B})\mathbf{s} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

rank of $\mathbf{\Xi}(\rho) = \mathbf{A} - \rho\mathbf{B}$



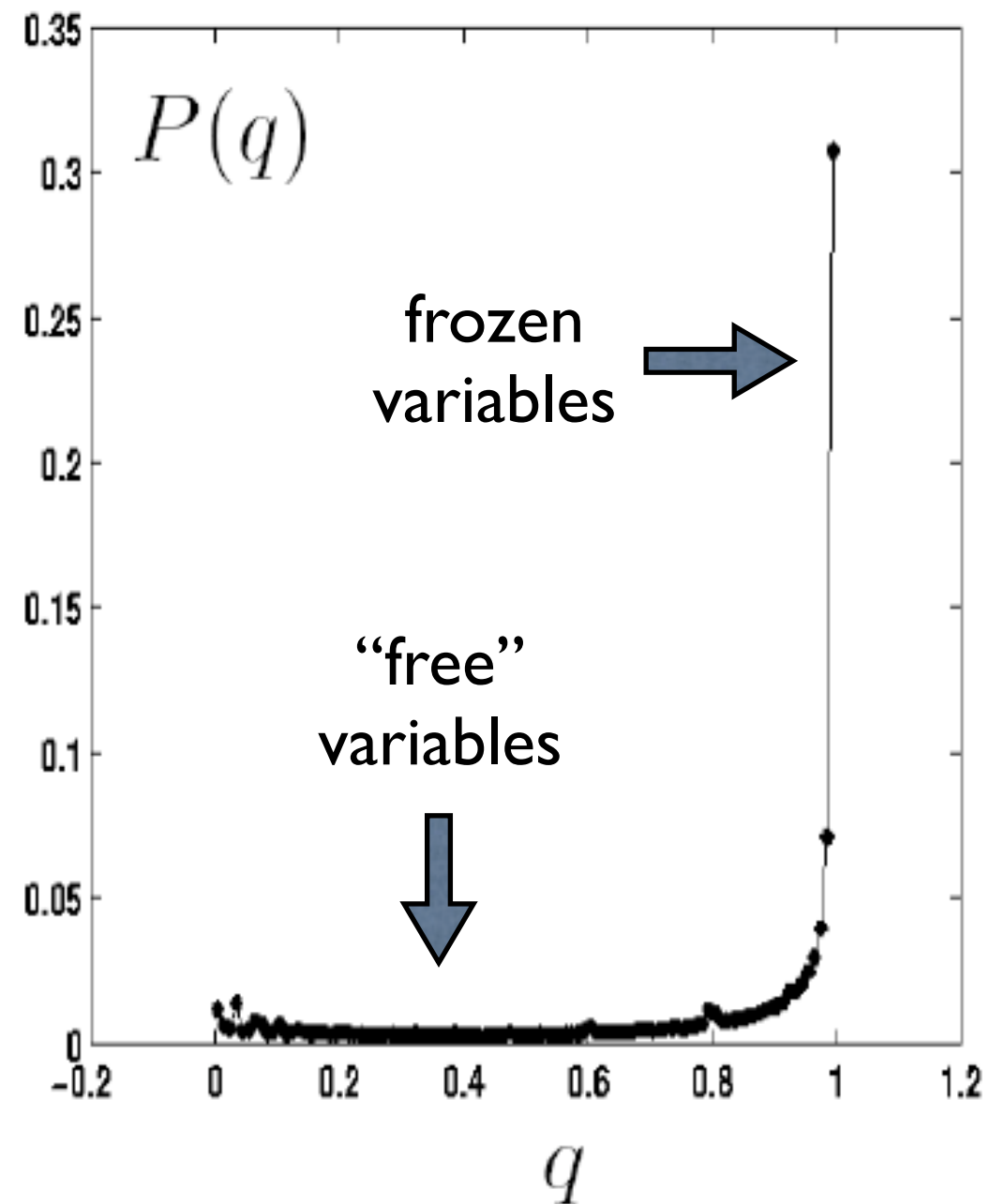
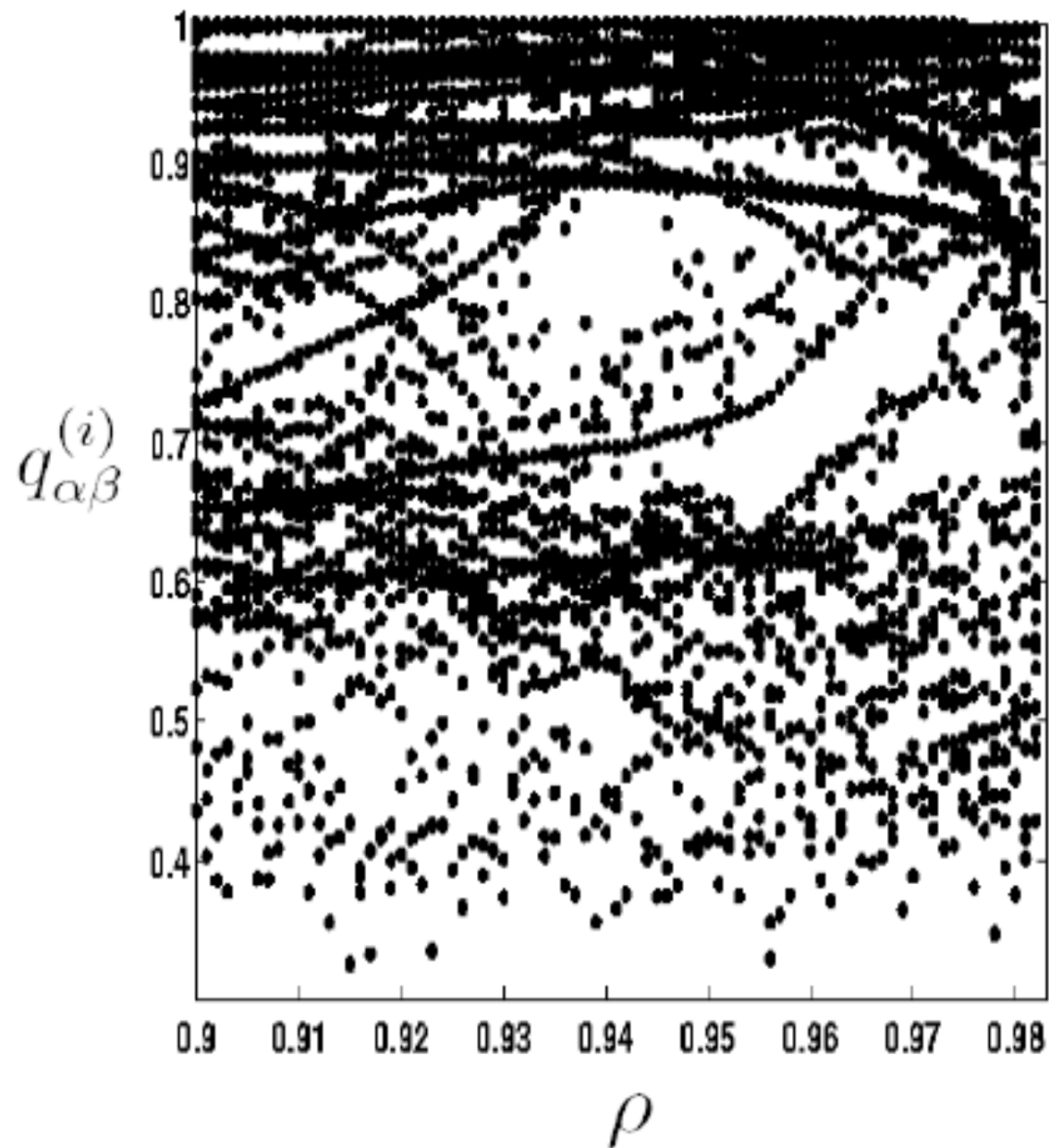
individual fluxes



note: low glucose uptake

“shape” of solution space

$$q_{\alpha\beta}^{(i)} = \frac{2s_{i\alpha}s_{i\beta}}{s_{i\alpha}^2 + s_{i\beta}^2} \quad (\alpha, \beta = \text{solutions})$$



conserved pools of metabolites : groups G of reagents such that

$$\sum_{\mu \in G} (a_i^\mu - b_i^\mu) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \rho^* \leq 1 \\ c^\mu = 0 \end{cases} \quad \forall \mu \in G$$

8) 697, 699 --> *tma(e)*, *tmao(e)*(solo input) { **2 react**: 641, 642 }

h[e] + mql8[c] + tmao[e] --> h2o[e] + mqn8[c] + tma[e] Oxidative phosphorylation

2dmmql8[c] + h[e] + tmao[e] --> 2dmmq8[c] + h2o[e] + tma[e] Oxidative phosphorylation

34) 146, 147, 148, 153, 208, 209, 210 --> *adocbi*, *adocbip*, *adocbl*, *agdpcbi*, *cbi*(puo' solo input), *cbl1*, *cbl1(e)*(solo input) { **6 react**: 304, 305, 308, 310, 311, 750 }

[c]atp + cbi + h2o <==> adocbi + pi + ppi

Cofactor and Prosthetic Group Biosynthesis

[c]atp + cbl1 + h2o <==> adocbl + pi + ppi

Cofactor and Prosthetic Group Biosynthesis

[c]agdpcbi + rdmbzi --> adocbl + gmp + h

Cofactor and Prosthetic Group Biosynthesis

[c]adocbi + atp --> adocbip + adp + h

Cofactor and Prosthetic Group Biosynthesis

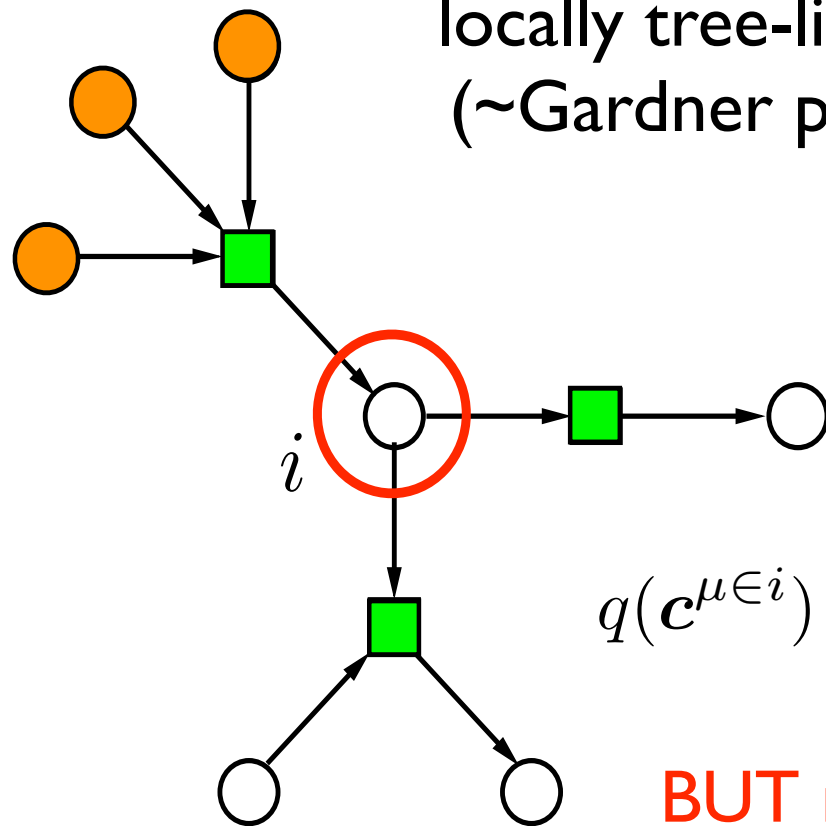
[c]adocbip + gtp + h --> agdpcbi + ppi

Cofactor and Prosthetic Group Biosynthesis

atp[c] + cbl1[e] + h2o[c] --> adp[c] + cbl1[c] + h[c] + pi[c]

Transport, Extracellular

Theory : model on a
locally tree-like graph
(~Gardner problem)

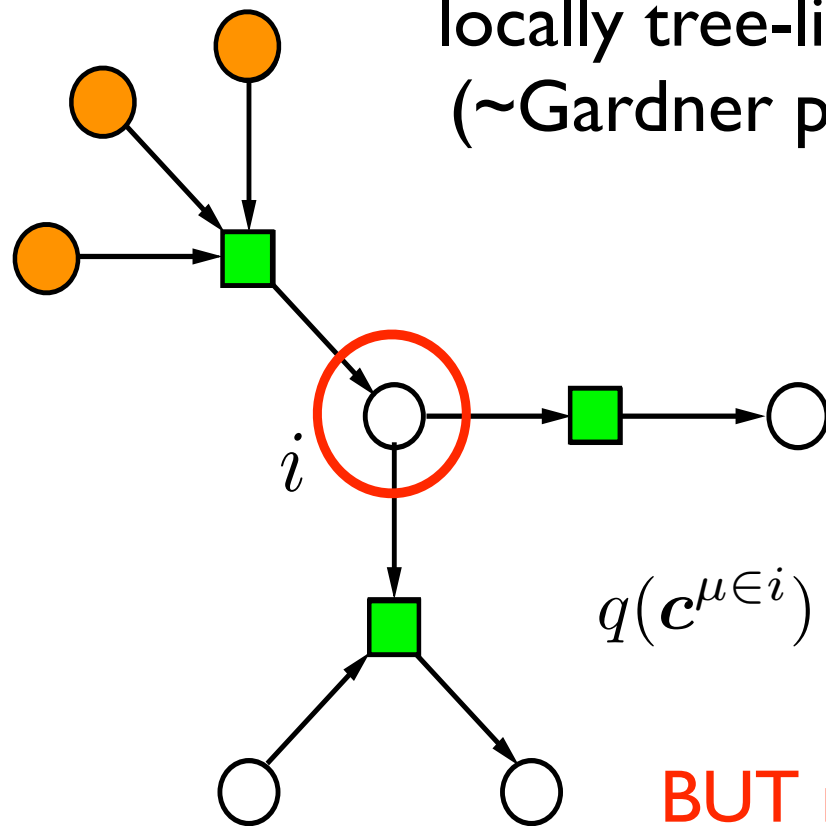


$$q(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) \neq \prod_{\mu \in i} q^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$

BUT removing i

$$q_{[i]}(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) = \prod_{\mu \in i} q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$

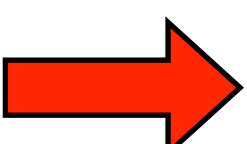
Theory : model on a
locally tree-like graph
(~Gardner problem)



$$q(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) \neq \prod_{\mu \in i} q^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$

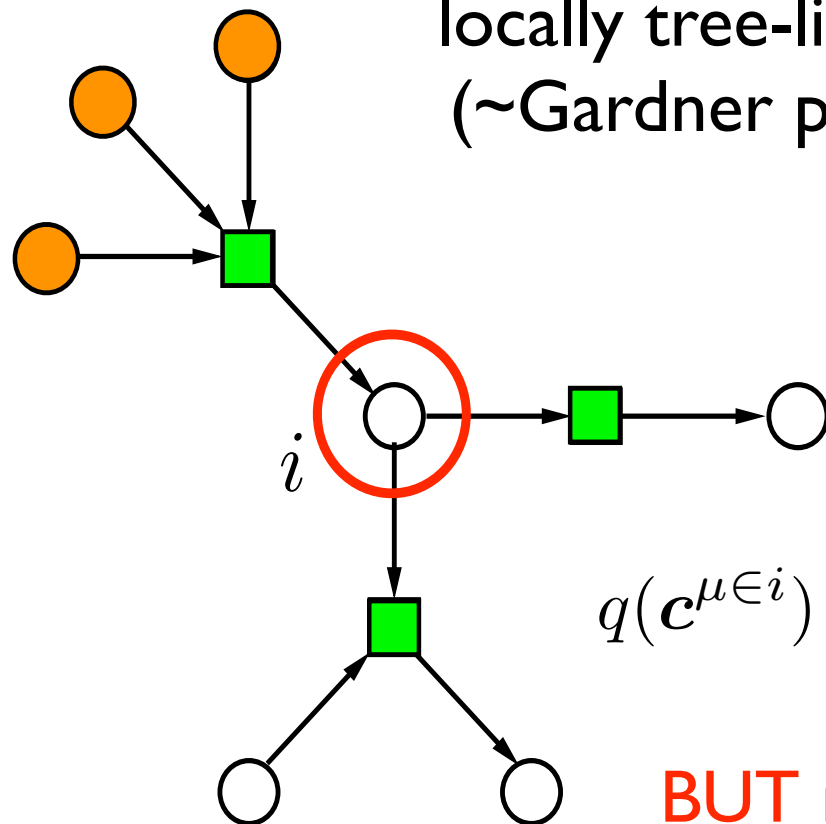
BUT removing i

$$q_{[i]}(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) = \prod_{\mu \in i} q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$



$$q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu}) = \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{s}_{j \in \mu}}^{[i]} \left[\prod_{j \in \mu}^{[i]} p_j^{[\mu]}(s_j) \right] \delta \left[c^{\mu} - \sum_{j \in \mu}^{[i]} s_j (b_j^{\mu} - \rho a_j^{\mu}) \right]$$

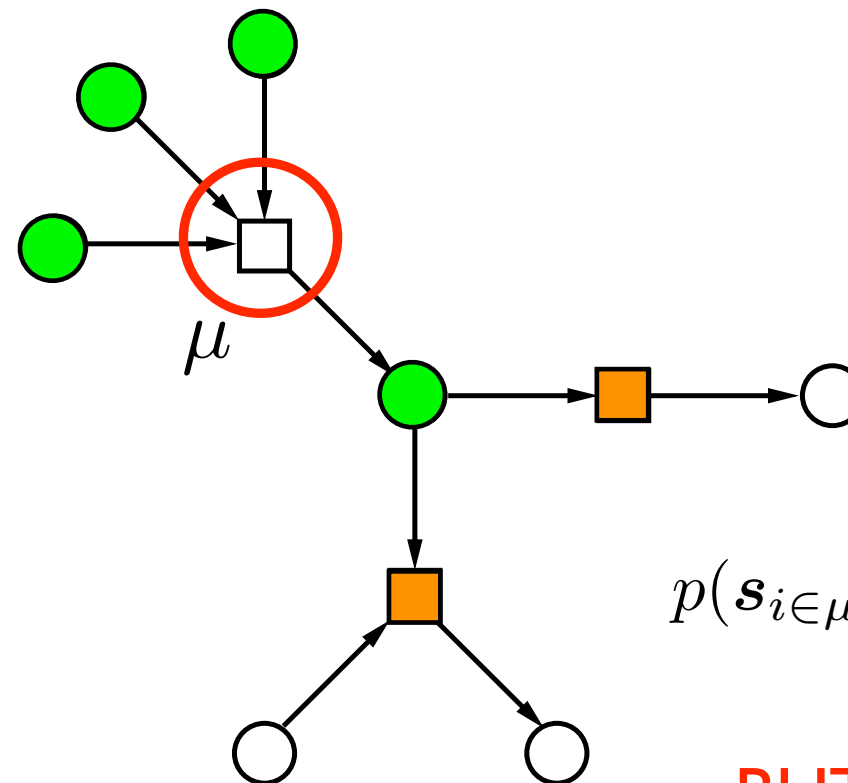
Theory : model on a
locally tree-like graph
(~Gardner problem)



$$q(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) \neq \prod_{\mu \in i} q^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$

BUT removing i

$$q_{[i]}(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) = \prod_{\mu \in i} q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$



$$p(\mathbf{s}_{i \in \mu}) \neq \prod_{i \in \mu} p_i(s_i)$$

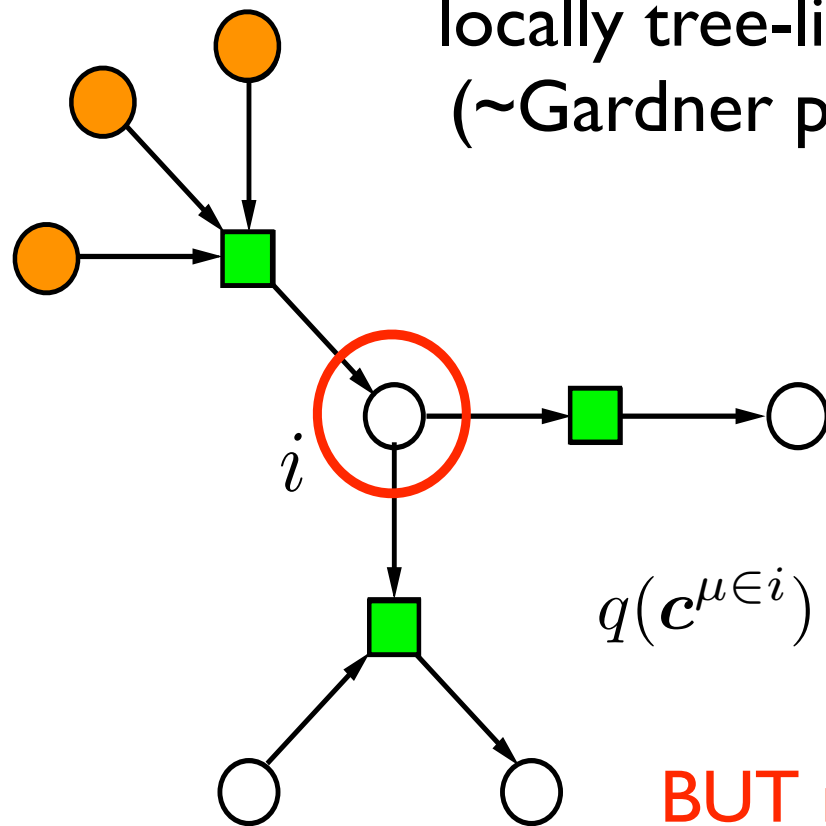
BUT removing

$$p^{[\mu]}(\mathbf{s}_{i \in \mu}) = \prod_{i \in \mu} p_i^{[\mu]}(s_i)$$

➔

$$q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu}) = \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{s}_{j \in \mu}}^{[i]} \left[\prod_{j \in \mu}^{[i]} p_j^{[\mu]}(s_j) \right] \delta \left[c^{\mu} - \sum_{j \in \mu}^{[i]} s_j (b_j^{\mu} - \rho a_j^{\mu}) \right]$$

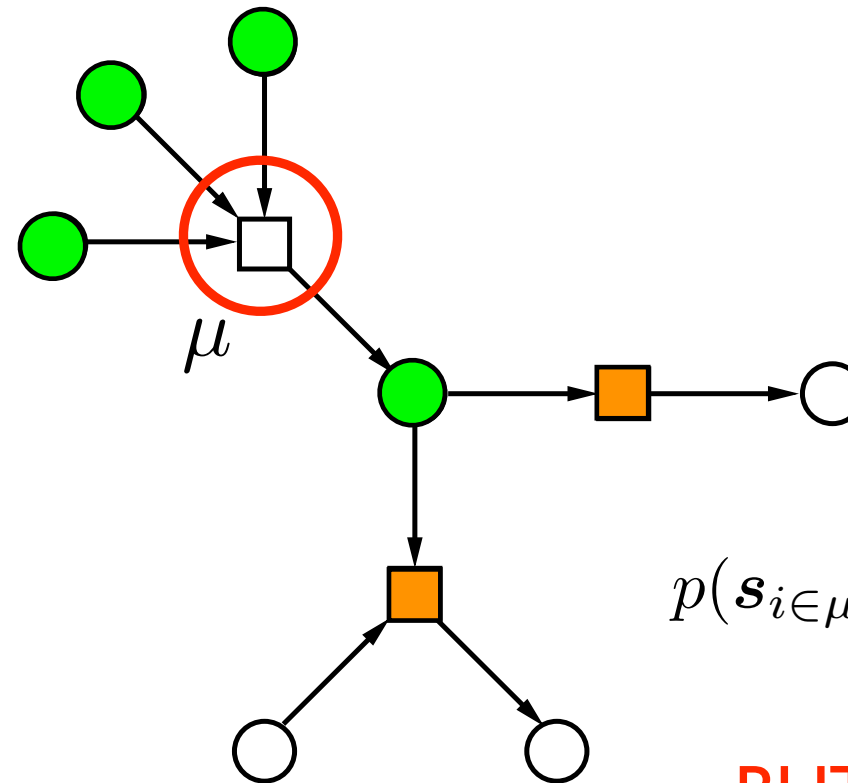
Theory : model on a
locally tree-like graph
(~Gardner problem)



$$q(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) \neq \prod_{\mu \in i} q^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$

BUT removing i

$$q_{[i]}(\mathbf{c}^{\mu \in i}) = \prod_{\mu \in i} q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu})$$



$$p(\mathbf{s}_{i \in \mu}) \neq \prod_{i \in \mu} p_i(s_i)$$

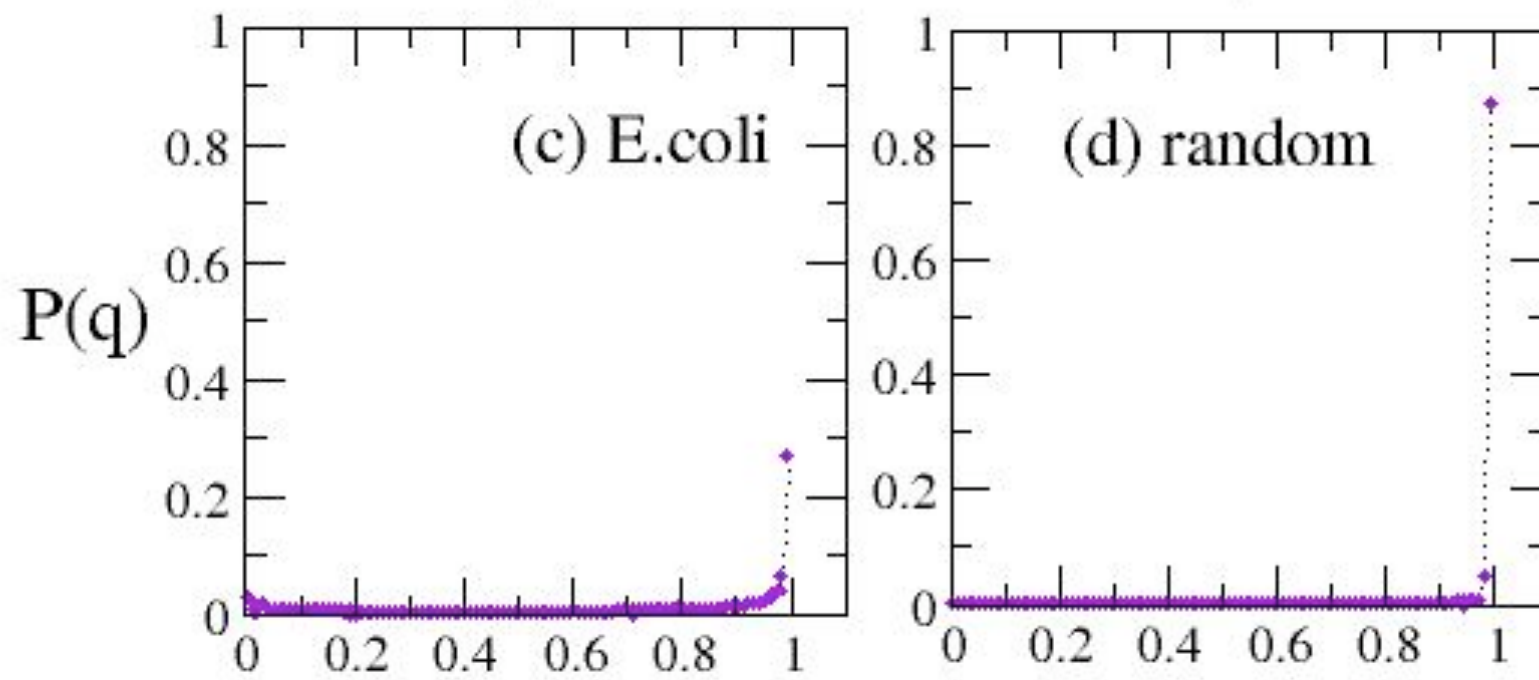
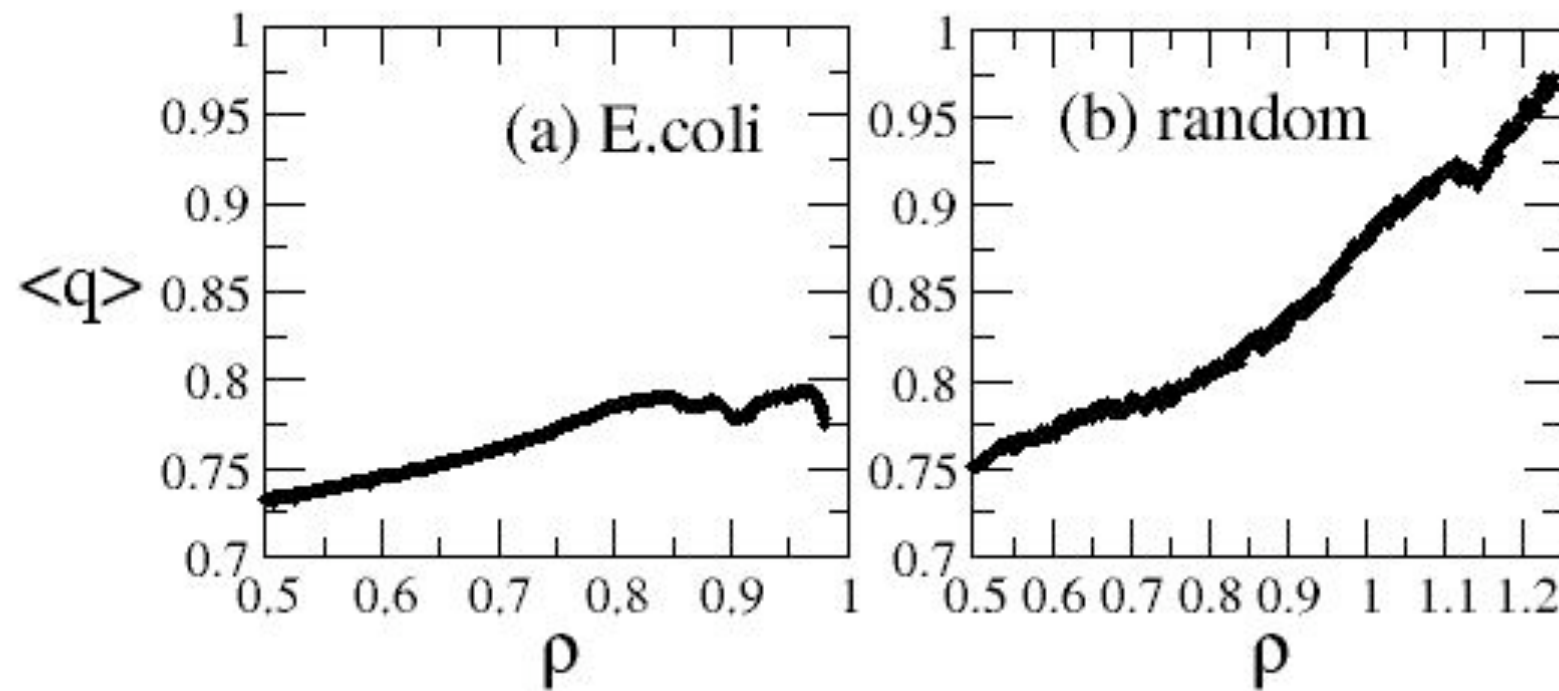
BUT removing

$$p^{[\mu]}(\mathbf{s}_{i \in \mu}) = \prod_{i \in \mu} p_i^{[\mu]}(s_i)$$

➔ $q_{[i]}^{\mu}(c^{\mu}) = \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{s}_{j \in \mu}}^{[i]} \left[\prod_{j \in \mu}^{[i]} p_j^{[\mu]}(s_j) \right] \delta \left[c^{\mu} - \sum_{j \in \mu}^{[i]} s_j (b_j^{\mu} - \rho a_j^{\mu}) \right]$

➔ $p_i^{[\mu]}(s_i) = \frac{1}{Z_s} \text{Tr}_{\mathbf{c}^{\nu \in i}}^{[\mu]} \left[\prod_{\nu \in i}^{[\mu]} q_{[i]}^{\nu}(c^{\nu}) \right] e^{-\beta \sum_{\nu \in i}^{[\mu]} \Theta[-c_{[i]}^{\nu} - s_i (b_i^{\nu} - \rho a_i^{\nu})]}$

real vs random networks

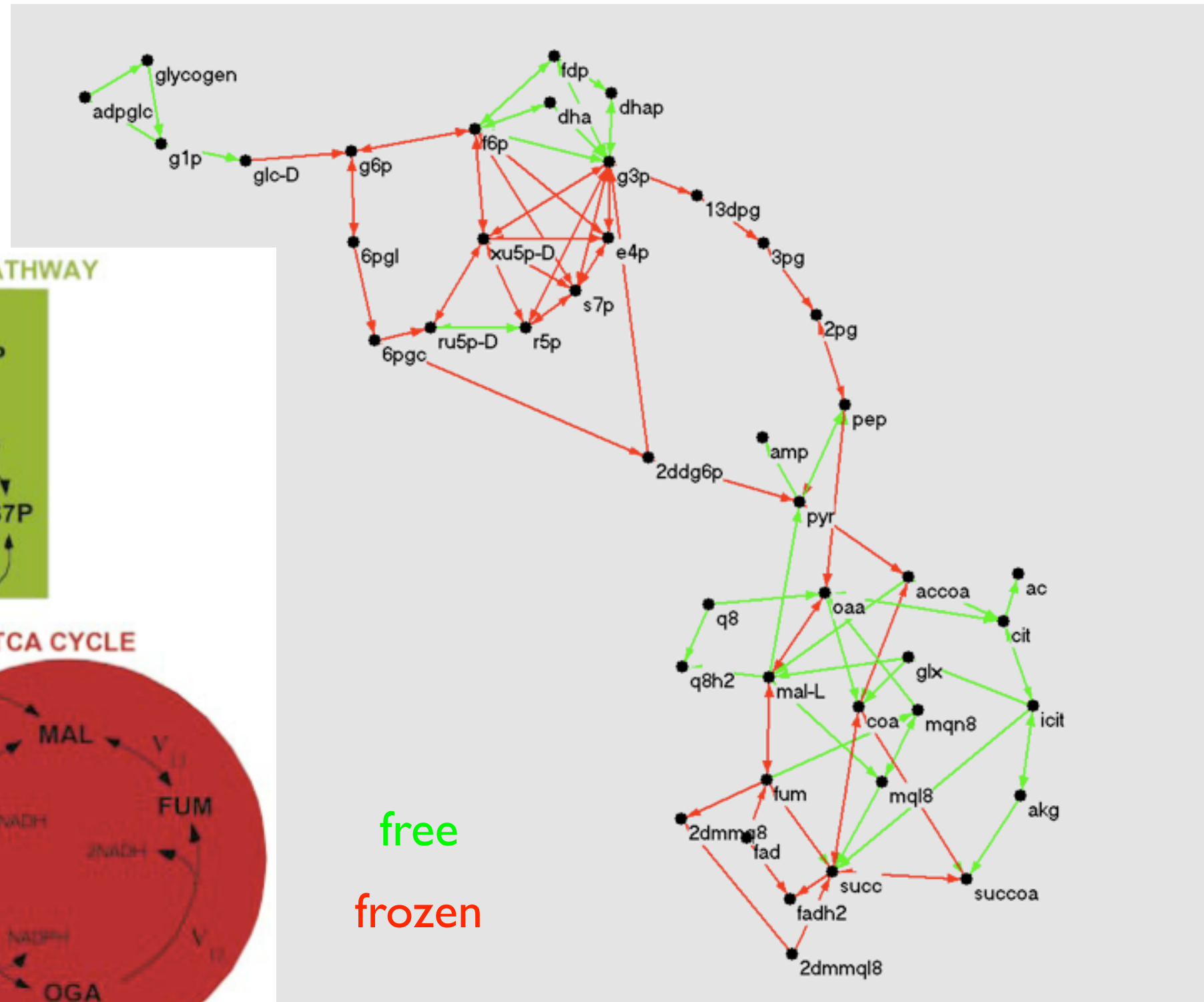
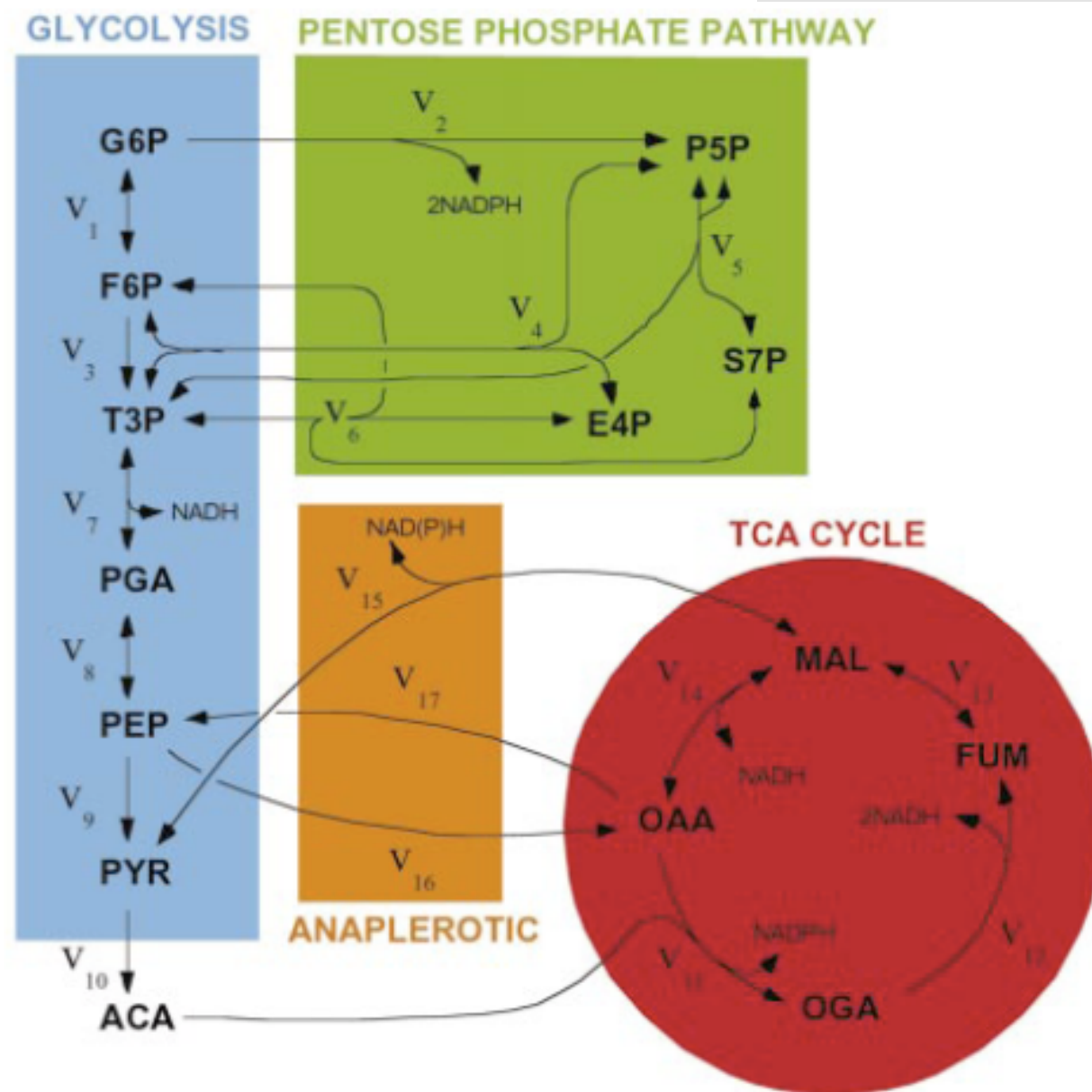


free
variables

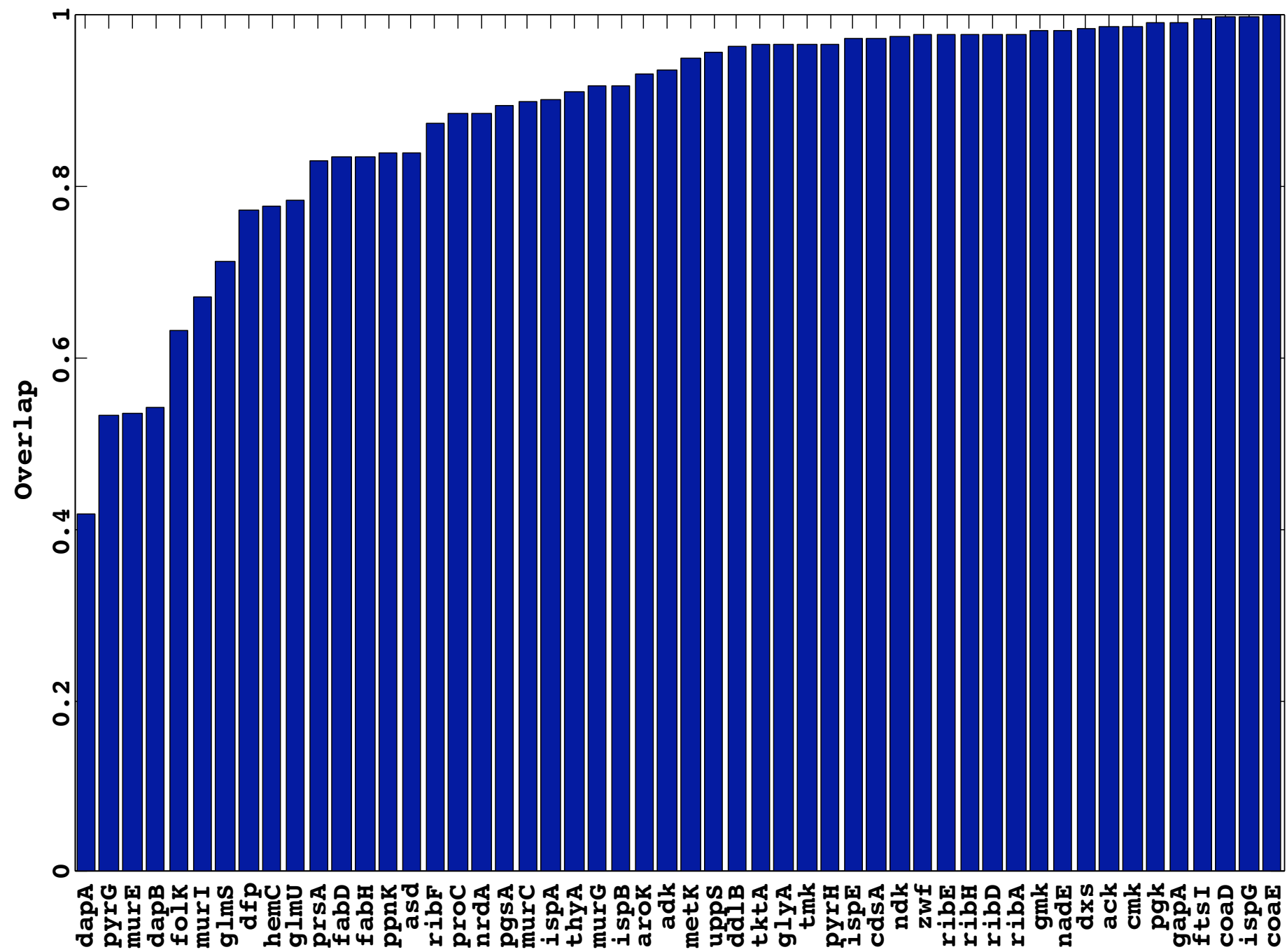
frozen
variables

frozen variables
(all fluxes)

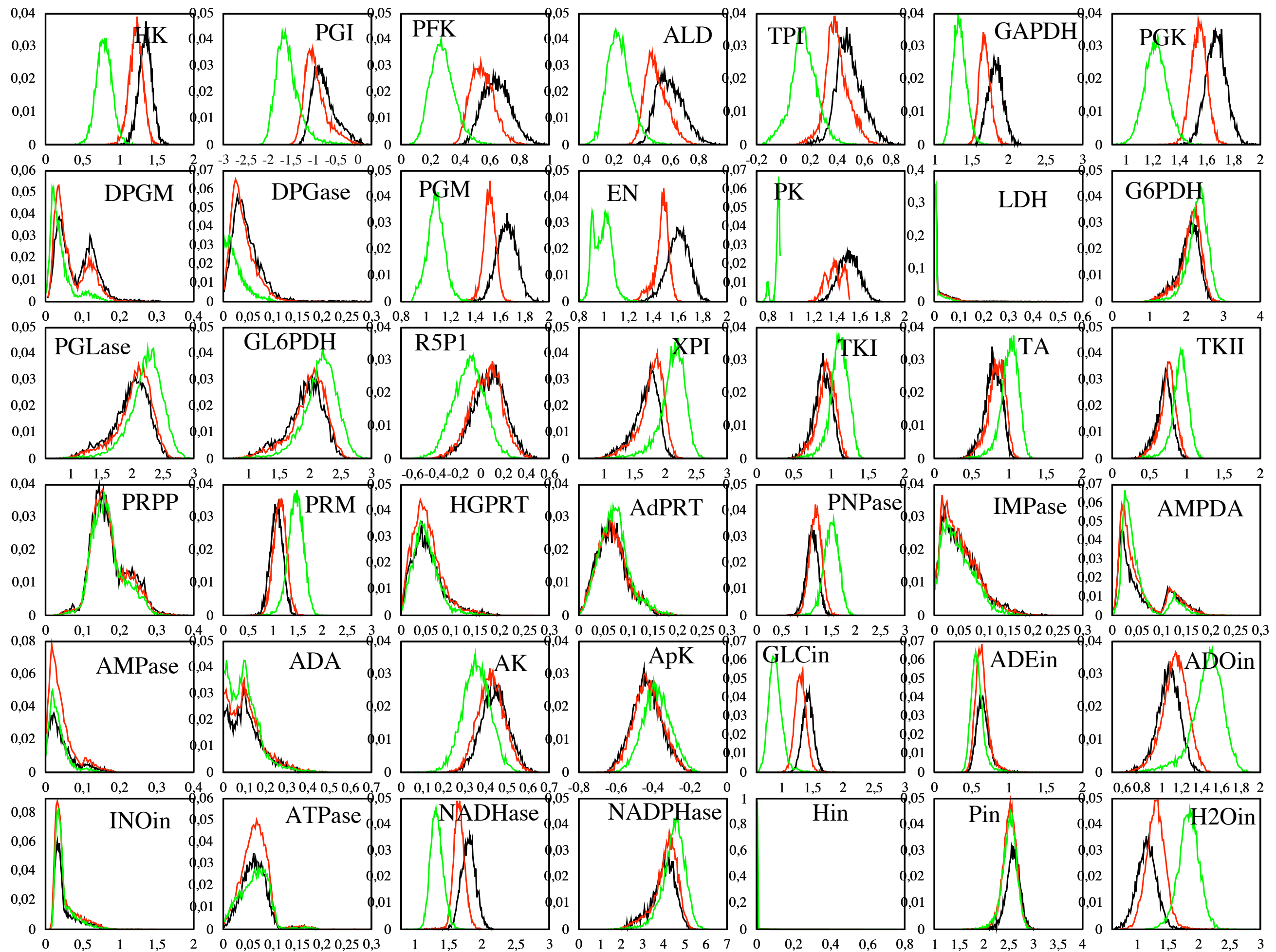
are frozen fluxes topologically relevant?
e. coli's central metabolism



are frozen fluxes relevant?



gene essentiality list from Gerdes et al. J. Bacteriology **185** 5673 (2003)



People

- Daniele Granata (Roma)
- Carlotta Martelli (Roma/Yale)
- Francesco Massucci (Roma/London)
- Remi Monasson (Paris ENS/Rockefeller)
- Matteo Marsili (Trieste)
- Isaac Perez Castillo (London)
- Alfredo Braunstein (Torino)
- Andrea Pagnani (Torino)
- Roberto Mulet (La Habana)

- Palsson group (San Diego) : gcrq.ucsd.edu
- Sauer group (Zurich) : www.imsb.ethz.ch/researchgroup/sauer
- Segre' group (Boston U) : prelude.bu.edu
- Stoichiometric matrices

Rome group

- Andrea Cavagna
- Irene Giardina
- Luca Leuzzi
- Enzo Marinari
- Giorgio Parisi
- Federico Ricci Tersenghi
- Miguel A. Virasoro

andrea.demartino@roma1.infn.it

<http://chimera.roma1.infn.it/ANDREA>

<http://www.smc.infm.it>